

THE
LITERARY PANORAMA.

AND

National Register:

For OCTOBER, 1817.

NATIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES,

(*British and Foreign,*)

PROSPECTIVE AND RETROSPECTIVE.

REGULATIONS FOR THE ROYAL NAVY.

PROPOSALS

AND

REGULATIONS

RELATIVE TO

THE ROYAL NAVY.

MADE BY THE

BOARD OF ADMIRALTY,

AND

SANCTIONED BY ORDER IN COUNCIL:

Commencing the 1st Day of January, 1817.

IF the question were put to most natives of Britain, which is the first important interest of your country?—after having excepted each his own, they would fix on the Navy as most accurately answering the enquiry intended. And yet, if they were examined as to their acquaintance with this leading article the majority would be found lamentably deficient. Are they familiar with its history? with its condition? with its extent? with its progress? with its divisions? with its requisites? Nothing of all this. They know, in general, what all the world knows, that it has usually proved victorious over its enemies, and that, as the means of security from assaults of invaders, the British islands are indebted to it, beyond the ordinary expression of language.

The British Navy has gradually grown up to its present magnitude and importance: it was not originally esta-

blished on system; and the regulations introduced into the management of it, from time to time, have rather been suggested to meet the pressure of the moment, and as provisions of exigency and expediency, than as the careful and well selected determinations of cool, unbiased and leisurely judgment.

Like some of our great cities, originally a straggling collection of the huts of fishermen or labourers, forming a narrow, winding, incommodious lane; sufficient as a way of access for the inhabitants to their dwellings; but, absolutely unfit to become the great thoroughfare of a vast metropolis: absolutely unfit to be the resort of merchants, of foreigners, of vessels and their inmates from every quarter of the globe; of buyers, of sellers, from the interior; of courts of justice, and the official attendants on the police.—A city, laid out with a foresight of the necessary accommodations for these purposes, will not require that removal of projecting nuisances which deform the public ways in an ancient town; that formation of new openings, that rounding of corners, and those numerous changes in form and destination, without which a town may be indeed a maze of edifices; but, neither convenient, salubrious, nor beautiful.

In like manner, there has always been much to clear away, when improvements in our Navy have been under contemplation; what has been introduced from the best of motives, has not al-

ways fulfilled the intentions of those who established it;—to which if we add, the ever varying accidents of time and life, we shall have no occasion to wonder that frequent examinations are necessary;—and that, to use a seaman's phrase, the whole stands in need of overhauling.

But, overhauling cannot take place in time of war, because the vigorous exertions then necessary do not allow a moment's respite: enquiries cannot be effected without loss of time, and loss of time is fatal to the service. Where the execution of any project is at the mercy of the wind, time is of infinite value. That variable element cares nothing for the importance attached by an anxious community to the sailing of a fleet; nor will it continue to blow from the wished-for quarter for a single moment beyond that to which it is impelled by causes which defy the reach of human power. If the vessels are ready to take instant advantage of a favouring breeze, they may take it; but let none indulge the fancy that to-morrow will do as well as to-day: the point of time is now; and whoever avails not himself of now, may afterwards spend weeks and months in unavailing wishes, and bitter disappointment.

This naturally introduces the enquiry what is necessary to enable a fleet to be so well prepared as to take the advantage alluded to? and the answer must refer to those extensive preparations which are usually the gradual accumulations of years; not to say of ages. The materials for building ships, as ships ought to be built, are of slow growth, and cannot be forced: the stores necessary for their safety are not to be obtained at a moment's warning; the skill necessary to conduct them is acquired by long study, persevering practice, habits formed in process of time; and in short, the whole is one stupendous combination of ingenuity, talent, authority, obedience, promptitude and judicious exertion.

There is an old proverb that says “when a man's name is up he may go to bed;” but this does not apply to the navy. The reputation acquired by this department of national power must be maintained, and to be maintained it must

be invigorated. Its strength and readiness must not be compared to itself; that would infallibly induce indolence; but it must be excited by emulation, by the consciousness of competitors, by the anticipation of rivals:—the racer is not swift while others are swifter than he; nor let him think others are so far behind him, that he may delay; another moment, another spring, places them by his side.

To the British Navy an additional argument applies. It is a necessary political weapon of our Country; and a knowledge that this weapon is not suffered to rust, is no slight inducement to the preservation of peace. One most efficient means to ward off war, is readiness to meet it; and the readiness to meet it depends much on preparations made in good time. Whereas, were it once suspected that a languor, or somnolency were stealing over the senses of our public officers, that a disposition to repose and taking of rest, from weariness or indifference, had lulled the minds of the nation or its statesmen, the opportunity would be quickly discerned by foreign vigilance; and those who by force have not been able to work our ruin would not fail to effect it, by silent exertion in the first place, and by sudden surprize in the issue.

Let no man rest in the persuasion that as we have heretofore surmounted our difficulties so we shall continue to surmount them. The proposition is true, if the necessary means be included; the notion is not merely false but highly detrimental, if it rely on exertions to be made at a moment,—at a moment, perhaps, of confusion, and perplexing embarrassment, when counsels should have been ripened, and nothing but the delivery of their definitive commands should be requisite to embody those commands by immediate execution.

Under these convictions we cannot but express our satisfaction that in these early days of, we hope, a long and lasting peace, the state of the Navy in several of its branches, has occupied the attention of the governing powers. It has been our duty on various occasions, to examine those Reports which the vigilance of Parliament has caused

to be drawn up for its information. Generally speaking, they have been too voluminous, and many of them too intricate, to allow of that compression which is demanded by our pages. It is not possible to analyse long tables of figures referring to various departments, in such a manner as to render them intelligible to the public. The utmost leisure of those who devote themselves to the duties of office, is not more than sufficient to allow them to form the necessary acquaintance with the *prodigiously extensive Naval interests* of our country, as they appear in the Reports addressed to the Legislature.

That which we have the honour now to submit to our readers, is a series of proposals and regulations, which may properly be termed *arrangements* for the future classification of the vessels which form the Royal Navy, and for the remuneration of those talents which are the soul of the establishment.

Our readers are sufficiently well acquainted with the history of their country to need no information on the early constitution of our naval force. For to say truth, the British Navy, as we now understand the term, is not of remote antiquity. Our Edwards and our Henrys did not transport their forces to foreign parts in national vessels, but in vessels hired from individuals, from merchants, native or foreign; and consequently, they did nothing more than convert for the time being the commercial transports of their days into warlike equipments. Certain of their ports, also, enjoyed peculiar privileges, on condition of furnishing vessels, when the sovereign thought fit to demand them. It is by no means easy to ascertain satisfactorily what were the general dimensions of these vessels. On the one hand, it is certain that by the side of our present fighting ships, or even of our larger merchantmen, they would appear mere boats and barges;—and this we know from the places which are said to have contained them by hundreds, if not thousands:—On the other hand, they must have been both stout enough and large enough to sustain the tides and storms of the sea

around the island; which, assuredly, were not less violent antiently, than they are now: the winds and the waves have varied nothing in their force.

When Cæsar landed on our shore, his fleet felt the effects of a rude tide, to its extensive damage; and, if we are not mistaken, the stoutest vessels of the Phenicians, at an earlier period, were not proof against the tempests to which our waters are liable.* Nevertheless, not the smallest doubt can be admitted, that Cæsar, or the Phenicians would be lost in astonishment at the magnitude and construction of our modern first rates. They would not credit the mode of working them, the accuracy with which such immense masses are conducted from place to place, the distances to which they are wafted, the prodigious magazines they convey, with the powers of destruction enclosed within them, all passing among the people of this country for nothing more than natural. These wonders we owe to the miraculous properties of the loadstone—to the discovery of gunpowder,—to the consequent change in the art of war, and—to the necessity of self-defence, for which an island must always depend on its power at sea.

Alfred (A. D. 871) certainly sent out vessels to the North Sea in search of whales; and he also sent agents to the furthest shores of the Mediterranean: could these be small vessels? But, the memory of his royal fleet was forgot; and the necessity of beating our foes at sea, in order to prevent them from ravaging the land, was either insufficiently understood, or feebly reduced to practice, by succeeding monarchs.—Even Richard III, a prince of no mean abilities, had overlooked this policy: for had he possessed a strong fleet at sea, his rival Richmond could not have landed his powers, and forced the king to a struggle for his crown and life in his own island.

Whether a conviction of this impolicy actuated the mind of Richmond, afterward Henry VII, it is not our present purpose to enquire; but, beyond all

* Comp. LIT. PAN. Vol. VII. p. 47.

question, the vessel bearing the name of *Henry Grace a Dieu*, or the Great Harry, constructed by this king, may be considered as the parent of the British Navy. (Finished A. D. 1515).—That wonderful effort is recorded by all our Chroniclers. The vessel cost the king fourteen thousand pounds! The guns on the quarters and forecastles were either *Sakers* (five pounds!) or *Minions* (four pounds!) or *Falcons* (two pounds!). The masts were five in number; and, at first, no taller than a single stem could afford. After all, this boasted piece of marine architecture was fit only for fine weather and a smooth sea; what our present sailors would term a small ripple in the water, would have endangered this superb construction with all its contents. “The *Henry Grace a Dieu* was burthen 1000 tons: carried soldiers 349, Marryners 301, Gonners 50, Brass pieces 19, Iron pieces 103: but many of these were one pounders! The real number of guns was 34.”

The foundation of the Royal Navy, thus laid, by the foresight of Henry VII., was enlarged by Henry VIII., who on his accession to the throne applied himself with earnestness to obtain a commanding navy. He collected a fleet of fifteen ships of war; four of them, according to the usage of those days, first and second rates. He invited from Italy as many skilful foreigners as he could allure, by profits or honours: and by means of their skill, his own subjects made a progress that placed them as rivals to the most famous ship-builders of foreign parts.—To this King the Navy Office, and arsenals at Woolwich and Deptford, are indebted for their existence.

In the first year of Edward VI. the marine power of the king is stated at,

Ships	53
Tons burthen	6255.
Soldiers	1885.
Marryners	5136.
Gonners	759.

making, in all, 7780 persons engaged in manning and fighting this navy.

The naval strength of Queen Elizabeth to meet the “Invincible Armada,” has

been stated in our first volume,* from original documents preserved in the State Paper Office: the abstract shews, that her “majestie had but 34 shippes, greate and small; and that the rest of her fleet was made up of Merchants shippes, hired for the occasion; with some Voluntarye ships, great and small.” With this feeble force that princess assailed and defeated the pride of the Spanish Monarch; — the spirit and skill of her subjects more than compensating the inferiority of her vessels. But, there are some reasons for thinking, that however her vessels were inferior in size, they were superior in construction at this time to those of Spain. The five masts were reduced to four, and the moveable or shifting top-masts were an improvement of no small consequence in the ready working of ships, in their rapidity and *obedience*. Sir Walter Raleigh, speaking of the improvements made in Marine Architecture, about this time, or within a few years immediately subsequent, says “Whoever were the inventors, we find that every age has added somewhat to ships: and in my time the shape of our English ships has been greatly bettered. It is not long since the striking of the top-masts, a wonderful ease to great ships, both at sea, and in the harbour, hath been devised, together with the chain pump, which taketh up twice as much water as the ordinary one did. We have lately added the bonnet, and the drabler, to the courses: we have added studding sails; also the weighing anchors by the Capstern.” He adds a notice of the great improvement in placing the lower ports higher above the water, than formerly; for lamentable instances had occurred, of large vessels, in full sail, sinking in the midst of a fleet, the water having entered by those openings.

Amidst the disadvantages of imperfect construction, we cannot wonder that the men of war of the Royal Navy were little other than fair weather boats. They never went to sea in winter. It was even found necessary to move the king’s ships, in the time of Henry VIII.

* Comp. Lit. Pan. Vol. I. p. 234.

from their summer station down the river, to a station higher up the river, at the approach of winter: and Bark-ing creek! was of especial use for their reception.

A fleet composed of so small a number of vessels, could need no arrangement, classification, or *rating* under distinct departments. Difference in size was indeed their distinction; but, little beyond this; and this did not require separation or variation of rank. Sir Robert Dudley was the first, so far as is known, who foresaw the magnitude of the British Navy, and felt the necessity of dividing it into classes. He proposed seven different species of construction: first, the *Galleon*, or vessel of large size; secondly, the *Rambargo*, a French appellation for a light frigate, or pinnace; thirdly, the *Galizabra*, or smaller galleon; fourthly, the *Frigata*, an Italian name for a light vessel, still retained among us; fifthly, the *Galerone*, or galley; which does not suit our powerful waters, though still employed in the Mediterranean; sixthly, the *Galerata*; and seventhly, the *Passa Volante*, or dispatch boat, analogous, probably, to the modern cutter. Nor was this noble person backward to reduce his system to practice; for he caused a vessel to be built on the model he proposed for a Galleon, and made a voyage in it to India, in the year 1594. She was of 300 tons burthen, only, and carried 30 guns, of small size: but, he proposed that his large Galleons should carry guns,—demicanon, or 30 pounds, and whole cannon, or 40 pounds.

Under King James the navy was not forgotten; though it still remained but little numerous; and this accounts for the slight notice taken of the now principal stations, as naval arsenals, Portsmouth and Plymouth. Chatham was, at this time, the greatest *depot*; Woolwich and Deptford, though of acknowledged seniority, having lost that importance by comparison, which had originally marked them. The navy, in the year 1610 amounted to forty-two ships, of which seventeen had been built since the accession of the King, in 1603.

About this time, a proposal was made, by surveyors properly appointed, to classify the navy into—Shipps Royal—Great Shipps—Middling Shipps—Small Shipps, and Pinnaces.

Charles I. persevered in this attention to his navy; and without attempting to justify the *manner* of his demanding ship-money, it will readily be granted, that the *object* for which it was demanded, the improvement and maintenance of the navy, was Royal and salutary. Happy had it been for this prince if his intentions had been beyond suspicion; but, nothing could exceed the folly of sending Pennington over to France with seven ships, to assist the French king in enslaving his protestant subjects. Pennington, when he came to understand the infamous service he was to be employed in, with a truly English spirit refused it: on which the King sent him orders, under the sign manual, to *deliver the ships into the hands of a French Officer, at Dieppe*. These commands the Admiral obeyed; but instantly struck his flag, quitted his ships, and *with every officer and every seaman* (except one) returned home in complete disgust.—

Could the nation, seeing this, believe the *augmentation* of the British navy to be the determinate intention of its sovereign? Could it endure to advance money for a service liable to be so grossly perverted to serve the interests of a foreign, a rival, and in respect to Protestantism, an inimical power? Can it be wondered at, that the fleet was mostly adverse to its sovereign, during the important struggle in the later years of his reign, after so glaring a dishonour had been put on it?

Thus we are brought to the period alluded to by the first article of the public document before us, from which we learn that the division of the Royal Navy into *six* rates took place in the reign of King Charles the First. We conclude this branch of the subject with the remarks of the witty Fuller. “Before the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the ships royal were so few they deserved not the name of a fleet; when our Kings hired vessels from Hambrough,

Lubeck, yea, Genoa itself. But such who instead of their own servants use char-folke in their houses, shall find their work worse done, and yet pay dear for it.

“ Queen Elizabeth, sensible of this mischief, erected a *navy royal* (continued and increased by her successors) of the best ships Europe ever beheld. Indeed, much is in the *matter*—the excellency of our *English Oak*; more in the *making*, the cunning of our *Shipwrights*; most in the *manning*, the courage of our *seamen*; and yet all [due] to *God's blessing*, who so often hath crowned them with success.”

In this slight sketch the reader has seen the gradual increase of the vessels in size: the purposes of war demanded this; and the constructions of other nations enforced the necessity of it. But, the paper under consideration is ample authority for concluding that the dimensions of vessels were destined to experience still futher enlargement. For this we are, in part, beholden to the French, who built their 74 gun ships larger than the 90 gun ships of the British. This useful class of ships (the 74's) after the improvements adopted, became favourite among our officers and seamen; and while smaller were thought scarcely fit for the line of battle, the larger were condemned as unmanageable, unwieldy, or “huge car-racks.” It is true, moreover, that the large ships of the French navy obliged the English to build equally large ships to match them; and to say truth, our smaller sixty-fours were wholly unequal to French first rates. Lord Rodney, it is well known, trembled for the fate of the Agamemnon (64) when lying alongside Le Comte De Grasse's huge ship, the Ville de Paris, in the line of battle; and expressed himself happy when the smoke allowed him to discover, after her share in the action, that she was still a-float.

The same encrease of measurements took place in the frigates of the French navy; from having been vessels of twenty-four or twenty-eight guns, the French built frigates of forty-four guns, with the scantlings of sixty gun ships:

and *L'Aigle*, and some others, taken in the American war, were esteemed the finest specimens of the art, in existence.

It is well known, that the Americans carried this principle still further: they gave the denomination of *Frigate* to vessels constructed with the strength and size of a seventy-four gun ship; they called that a forty-four gun *Frigate*, which in fact mounted fifty-two or fifty-four guns; and these ponderous vessels when brought along side a British frigate of thirty-six guns proved too powerful for their opponent; as well they might. Our pages have recorded several instances of these misnomers, with the true statement of the facts; for, though no sensible American could be brought for a moment to doubt the energy and skill of the British, yet party would blindly insist, that a frigate is a frigate; and would display its captures, regardless of the disparity of force. This conduct of the Americans induced the British Admiralty, with evident reluctance, to order the building of a larger class of vessels, to be called Frigates, in imitation of the American. A much wiser step, if we may be allowed to offer an opinion, is that before us: the reducing the rates of vessels to their true and correct order; and reporting them according to their real rates and force. The British navy can lose nothing of that renown which it has so nobly obtained, by the truth being known in every instance; and we humbly beg leave to insist, that in future captures from the enemy, whenever such shall occur, the true number of guns, with the true rate of the vessel captured, be correctly reported, officially; so that a *frigate* be no longer known under that term, when her force is that of a sixty gun ship.

When guns were first used in ships, they were firmly fixed down to the beams, or the deck, (indeed, they were used at land, on the same principle; huge posts being placed behind them, as a kind of bed, to prevent their recoil)—they stood *one* on each side the main mast, for in the first instance only *two* were borne by the vessel. As larger vessels were built to receive them,

their numbers were increased; but, with extreme incaution they were neither matched in size, nor reduced to order, respecting their weight and dimensions. They were of all sorts, and all sizes, and all constructions. At length, it was found necessary to regulate this confusion: to ships of a certain magnitude so many, and of certain weights, were allowed; and the heavier placed below the lighter. The invention of caronnades disturbed this economy; and now, it has become necessary to reckon these large pieces of ordnance among the guns of a vessel. At first, and for some time after their introduction, it was uncertain whether this species of cannon would permanently obtain a place in the navy, as there were various difficulties in the manner of using them. Those have since been obviated by subsequent improvements; and the use of caronnades seems likely to be continued.

On the whole, we cannot but approve the intention of enforcing regulations more than ever necessary for distinction among a navy so numerous as that of Britain is now. It is no longer that petty squadron which might be inspected with a single glance of the eye. It no longer is the "poor fleet" of Queen Elizabeth, whence *Purfleet* on the Essex coast is said traditionally, to derive its name. It is an immense concern, a vital department of the state; an arm of mighty power, extending to all parts of the world. It is now, as well understood in China, as formerly it was in "the narrow seas." It is respected on the coasts of South America, as formerly it was in Europe. By what gradations it has acquired this magnitude and this preponderance, we have no need to enquire. To maintain this distinction is now the duty, as it is the inclination, of the British nation, and its public officers. What further steps are necessary to be taken for the purpose will engage our attention in a future article.

The following is the first part of the document, and refers to the classification of the ships.

PROPOSALS AND REGULATIONS

RELATIVE

TO THE ROYAL NAVY,

MADE BY THE BOARD OF ADMIRALTY, AND SANCTIONED BY ORDER IN COUNCIL, COMMENCING THE 1ST OF JAN. 1817.

It was to be expected, that in the natural lapse of time, and still more, in the course of a war, unexampled in duration and extent, several variations from the old establishment and regulations of the Royal Navy should have taken place; and however desirable, in the view either of economy or convenience, uniformity may be, it was impossible during the pressure of war, either to resist the innovations which temporary circumstances rendered necessary, or to remould and reform the whole system of the navy, on every occasion on which some alteration was introduced.

We therefore find that there have grown up several inconsistencies, irregularities, and departures from the establishments, in particular articles of the naval service; and as we think this a favourable occasion for endeavouring to remedy the inconvenience which arises from these irregularities, and to reduce, as far as may be practicable, the several alterations which have been made, into one regular system, we most humbly beg leave to submit to your Royal Highness's gracious consideration, the following observations and propositions, on the rates, classification, and schemes of arming and manning His Majesty's ships; and on the pay, ratings, and number of the officers, and warrant and petty and non-commissioned officers, of His Majesty's Navy and Royal Marines, and the establishment of the companies of Royal Marine Artillery.

1. The postships of the Royal Navy are divided into six rates; besides which, there are the various classes of sloops, fire-ships, bombs, gun vessels, yachts, schooners and cutters.

The division of the Royal Navy into six rates took place in the reign of King Charles the First, and at that period, and

for several years afterwards, these rates included the whole navy.

In the reign of King Charles the Second, the sloops, fire-ships, and yachts, became distinguished from the sixth rates.

At the Revolution, the rates comprised nearly the same classes of ships which they now do, except that the sixth rate still included vessels of a less number of guns than twenty.

In the year 1719, a general establishment for building was adopted, which however was not long adhered to.

In 1733, a scheme of manning and armament, or gunning, as it was called, was proposed, but the latter was not adopted till the year 1742, and then only as applying to ships built since 1740.

In 1742, the ships of 20 guns, of the sixth rate, were increased to 24 guns, and 160 men, and this became for the time the lowest class of post ships.

In the year 1745, the Board of Admiralty, observing that "no establishment or regulation for building ships had been made since the year 1719, which had been long discontinued; that instead thereof ships had been built according to particular schemes and proportions, without any standard or uniformity; those of the same rate being often of unequal dimensions, so that the stores and furniture of one would not suit another of the same class,—a matter of infinite inconvenience in point of service, as well as the occasion of extravagance in point of expense, &c." directed a committee composed of all flag officers unemployed, of the commissioners of the navy who were sea officers, under the presidency of Sir John Norris, Admiral of the fleet, and assisted by all the master shipwrights, to consider and propose proper establishments of guns, men, scantling of timbers, masts, yards, stores, &c. for each rate and class of his Majesty's ships.

This committee made a very elaborate report, and the whole was established by Order in Council of His Majesty King George the Second, on the 27th of March, 1746.

By this establishment, the rates, armament, and complements of his Majesty's ships, were to be as follows:—

Rate	Guns	Men
1	100	850 or 750
2	90	750 or 660
3	80	650 or 600
3	70	520 or 460
4	60	420 or 380
4	50	350 or 280
5	44	280 or 220
6	24	160 or 140

On this establishment, it is to be observed, that the 80 gun ships of the third rate were on three decks, and that the Board of Admiralty had suggested to the committee the expediency of substituting instead of this class, ships of 74 guns on two decks and a half, a proposition decidedly rejected by the committee.

A short period only had however elapsed, before a very striking instance was given, both of the way in which innovations are produced, and of the impossibility of resisting them; for, on the 3d of February, 1747, the Board of Admiralty acquainted his Majesty, that "the French ship *Inincible*, lately captured, was found to be larger than his Majesty's ships of 90 guns and 750 men; and suggested that this ship and all other prizes of the like class, and also his Majesty's ships of 90 guns, when reduced to two decks and a half, and 74 guns, should be allowed a compliment of 700 men"; and, in 1748, the Board represented to the King in Council, that the ships built according to the representations of the committee had not answered their expectations, and they therefore prayed his Majesty's sanction for departing, in new ships about to be built, from the forms and models so lately established. This was granted, but not till the Board had been called upon by the Council, to lay before it a particular account of the alterations and variations designed; and on several subsequent occasions, in which the said establishment was departed from, a minute detail of the variation was previously submitted for the approbation of his Majesty in council. We the rather notice these particulars, to shew the difficulty, not to say the impossibility, of establishing and adhering to any fixed forms or scantlings; on which subject we shall humbly submit some observations hereafter.

Subsequent to this period, the introduction of 74's appears to have gradually advanced, as well as of frigates of intermediate sizes, between 44's and 24's; for, in the latter end of the reign of King George the Second, the classes of ships comprised in the several rates were as follow, viz.—

	Guns		Guns
1st Rate	100	5th Rate	44
2d Rate	90		38
3d Rate	80		36
	74		32
	70	6th Rate	30
	64		28
4th Rate	60		24
	50		20

During the whole of the period herein before referred to, and indeed down to 1793, the force of the ships was stated from the actual number of guns they really carried; but the introduction of carronades, which began partially in 1779, and which was finally adopted, on the present extended scale in the Navy, during the course of the first revolutionary war, increased the armament of the vessels, as they were found able to carry a greater number of carronades than the guns in whose stead they were adopted, so that the real force of the ships has no longer corresponded with their nominal force; and that principle of variation being once admitted, ships have since that time received denominations as to their number of guns, often, we believe, capriciously, and in one or two classes only of the whole navy, agreeing with their real force.

A few instances will shew your Royal Highness the inconsistencies into which this deviation from the old rules of the service has led.

The Caledonia, rated 120 guns, carries 120 guns; while the *Hibernia*, a ship of nearly the same dimensions, which carries exactly the same number of guns, is rated only at 110 guns, being a less number by 4 than that at which the *San Joseph* is rated, though the former has in fact 10 guns more than the latter.

All ships of the second rate, though rated at 98, carry upwards of 100 guns, and they have all more guns than the *St. George*, a first rate, which is rated and carries 100 guns; and they ought all, therefore, according to the established regulations, to be included in the first rate, and there are in fact no real second rates, viz. three deckers of between 90 and 100 guns, at present existing in the Royal Navy, in a sea-going condition.

In the 3d rate, some of the ships rated at 80 guns, carry near 90, and others rated at 74 carry 80 guns, but the majority of the same denomination carry 74, and this is one of the very few cases in which the real and nominal force agree.

In the fourth-rate, of the ships rated at 50 guns, one class (that on two decks) carries 58 guns, another (that on one deck) carries 60 and upwards.

In the fifth-rate there are three frigates rated at 44 guns, namely, the *Sybille*, taken from the French, which carries 48 guns; the *Lavinia*, built after her, which carries 50 guns; and the late American ship *President*, the guns mounted in which, on the

day of her capture, were 54, besides one 42 pounder howitzer.

The frigates rated at 40 guns carry 50, and those rated at 38 carry 46 and upwards.

The majority of those rated at 36 guns carry 44, and some of those rated at 32 carry 46 and 48, being more than others that are rated at 38 and 36.

Similar differences between the real and the nominal amount of force exist in the fifth-rate, but it is unnecessary to specify the details.

We trust we shall be excused for observing to your Royal Highness, that it is wholly unworthy the character of the Royal Navy of this kingdom, to maintain this system, which, though introduced by the accidental cause we have mentioned, and without any design of deception, yet may give occasion to foreign nations to accuse us of misrepresentation, when we state that a British frigate of 38 guns has taken a foreign frigate of 44, when, in fact, the British frigate was of equal, if not superior, force.

We therefore humbly recommend, that your Royal Highness will be pleased to order, that the rule for stating the force of his Majesty's ships, which prevailed prior to the year 1793, and which, in fact, never was formally abrogated, should be revived and established; and that in future all his Majesty's ships should be rated at the number of guns and carronades which they actually carry, on their decks, quarter-decks and forecastles.

The recurrence to this ancient practice of the service will render some slight variation, as to the limits of some of the rates themselves, necessary; and we therefore humbly propose that the following scale of rates be adopted:—

The first rate to include all three-deckers, inasmuch as all sea-going ships of that description carry 100 guns and upwards.

The second rate to include all ships of 80 guns and upwards, on two decks.

The third rate to include all ships of 70 or upwards and less than 80 guns.

The fourth rate to include all ships of 50 and upwards, but less than 70 guns.

The fifth rate to include all ships from 36 to 50 guns.

The sixth rate to include all ships from 24 to 36 guns.

Though, by this regulation, no ship under 24 guns will hereafter be a post ship, we, in pursuance of the ancient practice of the service, propose that all his Majesty's yachts should be considered as post ships, and should be rated, one as a second rate, and the rest as third rates, but with such complements as we may appoint.

It is necessary here to state, that several sloops are now rated as post ships, and *vice versa*; and, as much inconvenience to the officer who may be in the command of such ships, and much embarrassment to the public service, would arise, if the present rates of such vessels were to be immediately changed, we submit to your Royal Highness that with regard to any such vessels at present in commission, this new arrangement shall not apply, until they shall be paid off, or till some other favourable opportunity shall offer of placing them in their proper rates.

Your Royal Highness will observe that this scheme differs very little from that which has grown into use, and still less from the last establishment (that of 1746,) which had the sanction of his Majesty in Council, and which, strictly speaking, may be said to be still in force.

We beg leave farther to represent to your Royal Highness, that the schemes for manning his Majesty's ships have, from the causes already referred to, with regard to the guns, and from accidental and temporary circumstances, become so very various, that though these six rates were originally intended to regulate, amongst other things, the amount of the respective complements, there exist at this moment, not fewer than twenty-nine different scales for manning the ships of the six rates; the third rate alone including seven distinct complements.

It were to be desired that all this variety and irregularity should be abolished; but we have seen that, so early as the year 1746, there were sixteen schemes of manning, and the variety of ships which have been from time to time built or captured (which though they may fall under the same rate, are yet of very different sizes) render perfect uniformity in this point impracticable: we are, however, of opinion, on mature consideration, that this variety may be very much diminished, and that two, and, in one or two rates, three schemes of manning, in each rate, will be found to answer all the practical purposes of the service, and will tend to simplify the system, by thus reducing the twenty-nine schemes before mentioned to thirteen or fourteen.

We therefore submit for your Royal Highness's gracious approbation, that the following be the only complements to be hereafter allowed to the several rates of his Majesty's ships and vessels:—

Rate	Men	Rate	Men
1st. 900, 850, or 800	4th.....450 or 350	2d.....700 or 650	5th.....300 or 280
3d.....650 or 600	6th.....175 145 125		

Of sloops there are so many varieties, that we cannot propose to reduce the eight schemes of complement now existing, to less than four: viz. sloops, 133, 125, 95, and 75 men.

Brigs (not sloops), cutters, schooners and bombs, we propose to reduce to from ten schemes of complement to two, namely, 60 or 50 men.

And we also propose that for small craft, which may not require so large a complement as 50 men, we may be authorized to assign such a complement as we may deem necessary.

As there are no longer any regular fire ships in the service, we humbly propose that, whenever it may become necessary to fit out any vessels of this description, we may be authorized to assign to them such complement of officers and men, together with the pay of such rate or class, as the size of the vessel employed, or the nature of the particular service may render expedient.

We farther propose, that when it shall be necessary to fit out troop ships, we may be authorized to assign to them such rates and complements as may seem proper.

By these regulations, the forty-seven varieties of complements, now in use in the navy, will be reduced to twenty.

Having thus submitted to your Royal Highness our proposition for the rating and manning of his Majesty's ships, it is next our duty to state, that the varieties in the rigging and arming of ships are at least as great as in the complements; the irregularities and deviation from establishment in regard to the form, scantling, &c. of his Majesty's ships, complained of in 1745, are now exceedingly increased, and are of much more serious injury to the service, both in respect to convenience and economy.

It is obvious that the extra expense of providing masts, yards, rigging, and stores of various dimensions, for ships of the same actual force, must be very great; because, if not required for the particular ship for which they were originally pre-

pared, they are either useless, or must be altered to fit some other ship at a great loss of labour, time, and materials; and, in case of accidents or urgency, this variety disables the ships from assisting each other; and it requires that the naval arsenals, both at home and abroad, should be furnished, at a very great expense, with a much larger assortment of these articles than would be necessary if they could be made more generally applicable to the probable wants of the whole fleet; this will be explained to your Royal Highness more forcibly, by stating that for the single class of ships of the third rate, called 74's, there were lately not less than seven different schemes of masting and rigging; and that a squadron might be composed of seven vessels of this force, which could not properly employ one another's spare spars and sails, and for each of which the dock yard must necessarily have their individual gear.

It is in this particular, above all others, that uniformity would be desirable; but the experience of what occurred immediately after the establishment of 1746, as we have already stated, and of all subsequent times, shows that it is unfortunately unattainable: the varieties of ships produced by successive endeavours to improve our models, and still more the great number of ships of all classes, which have been captured from the various enemies with whom we have been at war, render any scheme of perfect uniformity impracticable; but this very important subject has not escaped our consideration.

We have, in conjunction with the Navy Board, and with the assistance of a committee of experienced sea officers, taken measures for pushing this principle of uniformity as far as the nature of the case would allow: and though the experience of what has occurred on former occasions dissuades us from attempting to establish, by the approbation and sanction of your Royal Highness in Council, minute details of the forms, lines, and scantlings of his Majesty's ships, we have the satisfaction of stating, that a system of gradual assimilation is in progress, and that we hope to see it every day become of more extensive operation, and more practical utility; and we beg leave humbly to assure your Royal Highness, that no efforts shall be spared on our parts, to prevent for the future, any unnecessary deviation from the establishment of rigging and armament, and to reduce the variations which exist to as few classes as possible.

.....
(To be Continued.)

An Inquiry into the Origin and early History of Engraving, upon Copper and in Wood, with an Account of Engravers, and their Works, from the invention of Chalcography, by Mase Finiguerra, to the time of Marc Antonio Rainondi. By William Young Ottley, F. S. A. 2 vols. Quarto. Price Eight Guineas. I. and A. Arch, London. 1816.

NOTHING is more common among title pages than promises made to the eye, which the work itself does not fulfil to the understanding: but, the title page to this work, promises much less than the Author takes occasion to perform. That he investigates the origin of Chalcography is true; but, he directs much of his attention to the origin of Printing also, and adduces historical evidence respecting the rise and practice of an art, eminently distinguished by the merit of renovating the intellectual and moral faculties of mankind.

We do not mean to deny that the art of Writing, as preserving memorials of past transactions, of agreements, enactments, regulations, and other institutions of law and polity, was entitled to the affection and veneration of mankind; but, we say, that nothing has equalled the Art of Printing in diffusing knowledge generally among all classes of society. It has had a favourable effect on the virtue of nations, also; though it has not been able to eradicate, or to counteract, the vicious propensities of human nature.

It is not uncommon for the ingenuous to regret the oppositions and contentions which obtain among the learned; nevertheless, it cannot be denied that numerous advantages have flowed from the same source. None can be more sincerely and deeply offended with contentions which degenerate into personalities, than we are; yet we appeal to all liberal minds whether a communicative contention in search of truth, whether a conversation between friends, of which this is the object, conducted with the dignity and decorum of truly liberal literature, is not extremely agreeable, and beyond expression delightful. Those who know, take a pleasure in eliciting the know-

ledge of others: at once they give and receive:—*petimus damusque vicissim.* We are friends to such peaceful contentions, where, equally the vanquished and the victor are benefitted; and after the mortal combat is over, may walk home together, arm in arm, *stone dead.* And why should not the question on the origin of Printing, one of the noblest of human discoveries, be included among those questions, equally interesting and learned, which demand the talents of the ingenious united to the good fortune of the inquisitive, the happy discovery of facts combined with the placid and considerate inference of unbiased judgment?

It is, certainly, a question of moment, to those countries respectively, whether Holland or Germany was the seat of the invention of printing types, and consequently of printing? The learned of Germany exert no little diligence and zeal in reporting and proving that Mentz was the first city where this art was practised: the learned of Holland no less tenaciously maintain that the art with its first materials, was stolen from their countryman, at Haarlem; and that purloining is not inventing. We, who are neither Hollanders nor Germans, have long entertained a suspicion that Italy might prefer claims to the rudiments of this Art, which have not yet been set before the public in their full strength.

Mr. Ottley determines the question of *letter types* in favour of Laurence Coster, at Haarlem; but, he adduces evidence in proof that *figures*, with their *explanatory inscriptions*, were printed in Italy, before the time of Coster. Now, we know, that these inscriptions were not always cut on the same block as the figures; and should any separate impression, or *proof*, of such inscriptions be discovered, the progress to a still further separation of parts would become obvious. From *stereotype lines*, to *moveable types*, the transition though inexpressibly fortunate and ingenious, yet is natural, and orderly; if not consecutive.

Perhaps, a few words in elucidation of the deeper antiquity of these figures, may not be thought ill placed in the present article. We would, therefore,

observe, that in the earliest ages of Christianity, sculptures or pictures were admitted into certain parts of Christian edifices. We have accounts of the explanations of such representations entering into the instruction given to worshippers (perhaps, to strangers generally) who came to church, before the regular service began; we know, that over the entrance of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, is a tablet, representing the triumphal entry of Christ into that city; which is thought to be at least co-eval with the building. Dr. E. D. Clarke says of this performance, “Over the door we observed a bas-relief, executed in a style of sculpture meriting more attention than it has hitherto received. At first sight, it seemed of higher antiquity than the existence of any place of Christian worship: but, upon a nearer view, we recognized the history of the Messiah’s entry into Jerusalem—the multitude strewing palm-branches before him. The figures were very numerous. Perhaps it may be considered as offering an example of the first work in which *Pagan* sculptors represented a Christian theme.” We except strongly against the allusion to *Pagan* sculptors, on this occasion: no such profanation would have been tolerated. Were there no *Christian* sculptors, at the time? That pictures were admitted into churches, we learn from the calumniating criticisms of Julian the Apostate, who forces an indecency into that very common subject Adam and Eve, in Paradise; as we gather from the answer of Augustine* to the censorious Emperor. And, it deserves remark, that this emblem occurs more frequently than any other, on the sculptured tombs of Christians of the early centuries, as may be proved from numerous instances yet existing. The sentiment seems to have been—“in Adam all die; in Christ all are made alive;” for, the accompanying subjects are, almost without exception, allusions to the resurrection:—the deliverance of Jonah—of Daniel—the raising of Lazarus, &c. For the present, assigning these, mostly, to the

* *A Pictoribus me didicisse derides, quod Adam et Mulier ejus pudenda contexerint. Horatianum illud decantatum audire me precipis: Quidlibet audendi semper fuit aequa potestas. Lib. v. cap. 2.*

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fourth or fifth centuries, we proceed to adduce a passage containing evidence selected by Mr. Ottley from the works of Heineken, a decided *Germanist*, on the question of the Origin of Printing. The subject described is the *Biblia Pauperum*; or Poor Man's Bible.

The original composition of this short abstract of Holy writ, is illustrated by designs of the chief stories of the Old and New Testament, it is probably of great antiquity. Heineken describes a manuscript of it, which he considers of the fourteenth century; and informs us that upon the first leaf of an incomplete copy of the second edition of the *Biblia Pauperum*, in the Royal library at Hanover, some ancient possessor of the book had written thus

S. ANSGARIUS EST AUTOR HUJUS LIBRI.

"A hand less ancient," continues he, "has added in the German language, to the following effect—"This book of devout and pious images was (*probably*) first invented, in honour of God, and for the devotion of the laity (the word *probably* is written by a more modern hand) by S. Ausgarius, the first bishop of Hamburgh." He who wrote the word *probably* has added: *vid.* "Clau-dii Ornhelmi Historia Svenonum Gothorumque Ecclesiastica lib. i. cap. 21. p.m. 70. item Tenzel, et la vieille Chronique et Histoire de Zeeland." Ausgarius, a native of France, and a monk of the convent of Corbie, continues Heineken, "was sent into lower Saxony, and towards the North, to convert the Pagans; on which account he was styled the Apostle of the Northern Nations. In the year 831, he was created the first Bishop of Hamburgh, and in 844 he was translated to the Bishoprick of Bremen, where he died in 864."

Heineken saw, in the cloister of the Church termed the Dome at Bremen, two bassi-relievi sculptured in stone, the figures of which are of a middle size, and line for line the same as those in the German edition of the *Biblia Pauperum*. One of them is in the first arch of the vault, close to the principal entrance of the church; and represents, in the middle, the Annunciation; and, on either side, Eve tempted by the serpent, and Gideon with the fleece. At bottom are two busts of prophets, and the same Latin inscription: *Legitur in Genesi, &c. in Gothic characters; and also the same verses:*

*Vipera vim perdit. Rore madet vellus.
Sine vi pariente puerula. Plutus silit arida tellus.
Virgo salutatur innupta manens gravidatur.*

"In the eighth arch of the vault is represented, in like manner, the baptism of

Christ; and, on each side of it, Pharaoh drowned in the Red Sea, and the two Spies carrying the bunch of grapes; with the same Latin inscriptions. It is probable, that the other arches were anciently ornamented with the rest of these subjects, which may have been defaced and destroyed in the commotions and revolutions that have befallen Bremen. Heineken seems to consider it not quite impossible that this sculpture might have been executed under the direction of Ausgarius himself,—that is, in the middle of the ninth century. For my own part, I am very much inclined to doubt the existence of any cloister or church with an arched roof, divided, as this appears to be, by groins, of so high an antiquity, throughout Germany, or, indeed, any where else.

Ausgarius, however, might still have been the original author of the "Biblia Pauperum." "The words of Ornhelmi," as Heineken observes "are remarkable. He says that books were attributed to Ausgarius, written by cyphers and images (per numeros et signa) which were called *pigmenta*,—paintings. Perhaps, continues Heineken, "these words occasioned the ancient possessor of the copy at Hanover, to attribute the book to this bishop."

Such may indeed have been the case: but it is very possible that that person had some further traditional authority for ascribing it to Ausgarius. The bassi rilievi in the cloister of Bremen, even supposing them to be not earlier than the thirteenth or fourteenth century, may still be considered as in some degree corroborative of the story; since they might have been executed in honor of the Apostle of the North, and in remembrance of his method of instructing the people in the mysteries of the Christian religion, upon the rebuilding or restoration of the Church over which he presided: and were, perhaps, copied from, or renewed upon the authority of more ancient sculptures or paintings then in existence; or even from manuscripts ascribed to Ausgarius himself.

It may be admitted that Ausgarius was the *author* of this series of designs to his German converts; according to this tradition; but, the probability is very strong that he did but repeat a practice brought from his *alma mater* at Corbie; and that the Monks at Corbie were not the originals, in this matter, but adopted a custom established at the head quarters of their religious supremacy. For, it will be recollect, that from the earliest institutions of pilgrimage.

age to any remarkable place, those who resorted thither brought away some memorial of the localities, or “stations” they had visited: so from Jerusalem, the *stigmata*, or indelible marks formed by punctures, in the skin, &c. as is still customary. Others purchased models, or small shrines, as we read in the Acts of the Apostles, and others doubtless procured views or representations of the temple, or other Holy place, as St. Peter’s at Rome, &c. If we extend this idea to memorials of the pictures on sacred subjects, which had been shewn as the curiosities of certain churches, and to the explanations of what they represented, there narrated, by those who had them in charge, or were competent to that office, the reason readily presents itself, why delineations of these subjects would be in request; and why a series of them should be called the Bible of the poor. We cannot, however, think with Heineken, that so great a number as forty should be the earliest effort of the engraver on wood, or of printing for distribution; a smaller number, say at first a single pair, and afterwards six or eight, is much more credible.

That the ancients were acquainted with the mode of illustrating books by delineations, we have already had occasion to notice.* That blocks of wood, or metal, were employed at Babylon to *imprint* the bricks destined to the various structures in that metropolis, we presume has been sufficiently shewn in a late article; and it is acknowledged that the East, particularly China, has practiced the art of printing from wooden blocks, from time immemorial. But, these advantages were not confined to the Chinese, to the exclusion of other eastern nations; and Mr. Ottley thinks that Europe might receive it from the Orientals, most probably, through the intervention of the Venetians, who traded very extensively to those countries. This hypothesis is strongly supported by a document discovered by Temanza, among the Archives of the old company of Venetian painters, and published by Count Algarotti in the *Lettore Pittoriche*, tom. V. p. 320. As this document implies much more than it expresses,

we shall insert it entire for the information of our readers.

MCCCCXL. October the 11th. Whereas the art and mystery of making cards and printed figures, which is used at Venice, has fallen to total decay; and this in consequence of the great quantity of playing cards, and coloured figures printed, which are made out of Venice; to which evil it is necessary to apply some remedy; in order that the said artists, who are a great many in family, may find encouragement rather than foreigners.—Let it be ordered and, according to that which the said masters have supplicated, that, from this time in future, no work of the said art, that is printed or painted on cloth, or on paper, that is to say altar-pieces (or images) and playing cards, and whatever other work of the said art is done with a brush and printed, shall be allowed to be brought into or imported into this city, under pain of forfeiting the works so imported and xxx livres and xii soldi; of which fine, one third shall go to the state, one third to the Signori Giustizieri Vecchi, to whom the affair is committed; and one third to the accuser. With this condition, however, that the Artists, who make the said works in this city, may not expose the said works to sale in any other place but their own shops, under the pain aforesaid, except on the day of Wednesday at S. Paulo, and on Saturday at S. Marco, under the pain aforesaid.”

Then follows the subscription of the Proveditori del Comune, and that of the Signori Giustizieri Vecchi.

To the word “image” Mr. O. annexes a note, “Ancona (an Altar-piece) probably a corruption of EIKON, *icon*, an image. It may appear to admit a doubt, whether the introduction of foreign *pictures* as well as *prints* was not intended to be prohibited by this decree. I, however, think not.” Now, we are mistaken, if these *icons*, or images, or altar pieces, were not, among others, those representations of sacred subjects to which we have alluded, hung up in cloisters, &c. for the edification of the unlearned; of which, copies being made, and transferred to paper, or other portable materials, they were brought from foreign parts, by those who had there contemplated the originals.

This document proves, that the art had been long practiced; for we find the artists were numerous;—that it had been popular; for the artists had their

* Compare LIT. PAN. Vol. III. p. 614. 616.

accustomed "shops," (*botege*); and that it had formerly been more flourishing, than it was at this period; which implies a time as well for its former rise, as for its later decay. Nor can we wholly suppress a suspicion, that this injunction had at least an oblique reference to the traffic of Rome; which would be perfectly consonant with the incessant jealousy of the Venetian government against every intrusion of Papal maxims, intercourse, and influence. The subjects of the earliest block prints which remain; the preservation of them by monks, or other religious; their conformity to such originals (sculptures, &c.) as remain from those times, with other particulars, are conformable to this suggestion. The *miraculous* images would afford abundant materials for such representations; and we know that as well the Greek Church as the Latin, takes effectual care to disperse memorials of such *sacra* to every town, village, and family.

So far we have trod on ground on the stability of which the reader may judge. A no less curious part of Mr. O.'s volumes is that in which he supports the history given by Papillon, who asserts having seen in 1719 or 1720 a series of prints from wood, dedicated to Pope Honorius IV. by *Alessandro Alberico Cunio*, Cavaliere, and *Isabella Cunio*, twin brother and sister. The subjects were exploits of Alexander, the hero of Macedonia. Honorius was pope only two years, from April 2, 1285 to April 3, 1287. If, therefore, this instance be authentic, it refers the art of printing from wooden blocks to a date long prior to whatever has (independently of this evidence) been suspected. Our author adduces reasons for crediting Papillon; and it must be acknowledged, that his account has the air of truth, so far as his report is in question;—unless he have inadvertently, or unfortunately, for we do not think he has *purposely*, deviated into error. The history of these Cunios has subsequently been traced with much diligence; and the causes of the rarity of their performances are assigned with considerable sagacity and discretion, by our ingenious writer. Unfortunately, Papillon depended on the fidelity

of a translator, who possibly, was incorrect, or incorrectly understood: the exploits of *Alexander* should naturally refer to some Pope in whose family that name was familiar.

This evidence, were it beyond controversy, would be conclusive against the contested priority of Germany and Holland; to which, however, we must now refer, as a striking particular in the history of the art. To enter on the antiquity of playing cards, the figures on which were cut on blocks and printed, to which Mr. O. devotes many pages, would prolong this article to an inconvenient extent*.

We must, however, previously observe, that the first plate in Mr. Otley's volume is a St. Bridget, writing; from the matchless collection of Lord Spencer. Should another impression of this block be discovered, perhaps it may enable Mr. O. to place it among Venetian works, as signified by the lion of St. Mark: and to ascertain the date; which in this impression appears to be damaged. Some account of the St. Christopher, from the same collection, has been introduced to our readers, when reporting on Mr. Dibdin's *Bibliotheca Spenceriana*. The date of this print is indisputably 1423. *Vide loc. cit.*

The claims of Haarlem to the discovery of printing types rest principally on the testimony of Junius, who informs us, that about an hundred and twenty-eight years before he wrote, (supposed to be in 1568) Laurence Coster resided in Haarlem, opposite the royal palace; during his afternoon walks in the vicinity of the city, he began by amusing himself with cutting letters out of the bark of the beech tree, and with these, one after another, the letters being inverted, he printed small sentences for the instruction of his grand-children. Being an intelligent man, he afterwards improved his types, his ink, and enlarged his powers. One of his workmen, becoming master of his secret, took the earliest opportunity of robbing Coster of his newly invented art, and his materials; with which he escaped first to Amsterdam, thence to Cologne, and lastly, he took up his residence at

* Comp. *LIT. PAN.* Vol. III. p. 798.

Mentz, whence in 1442, issued two works, printed with the stolen characters. This testimony of Junius is not without support from other writers, apparently independent witnesses.

We come now to the discovery of—not the Art of Engraving, for the ancients were doubtless in possession of that art, of which they have left us many specimens, but,—the art of printing from plates already engraved, in such a manner as to afford portable impressions. This discovery is without question to be ascribed to Maso (or Tommaso) Finiguerra, a Goldsmith, or rather an ornamental engraver for the embellishment of Goldsmiths' wares. He lived in the fifteenth century (1400 to 1460) at which time it was customary to add to the value of chalices, reliquaries, *Paxes* [small boxes for containing the Host] sword-hilts; also clasps, and other female ornaments, by engraving on them subjects analogous to their several applications. To render this pattern more distinct, after it was excavated with the graver, the excavated strokes were filled with a composition called *niello*, which, by its blackness, contrasted the brightness of the silver. But this *niello* was fixed into the strokes by means of fire, being melted, and run in, so that, like a solder, when it had filled up those strokes, it could not be removed; and consequently no further corrections or improvements could be added to the performance. In order, therefore, to study the progress of his work, the artist filled in his strokes with some more compliant matter, and then took off impressions in sulphur, which drew out this matter, and retained it on its surface. This countermark was, of necessity, *reverse* from the original, and this *reversion* enabled the artist to detect defects, errors in drawing, &c. with the greater readiness. Several of these study-sulphurs are still preserved among the cabinets of the curious in Italy, especially in Genoa, where they have been for ages carefully framed and ornamented.

It should seem, that Finiguerra was at the top of his profession as an engraver; and that he was the first who thought of making paper take an impression of the same kind, as that for which he had

bitherto employed sulphurs. Vasari says he filled in his strokes with oil and *soot*; but, whoever knows the practice of engravers, knows that the oil-stone on which they whet their tools, furnishes a ready material for this purpose; and this, most probably, was the first kind of ink, that was drawn out by Finiguerra on paper, pressed in with his fingers, or strongly rubbed with his burnisher. Encouraged, probably, by some accidental success, the master pursued the experiment, and at length succeeded in taking off *prints*, and thereby multiplying representations of his performances, in a more compact form than that of sulphurs: a form equally gratifying to friends, to students, to patrons, and perhaps more than equally profitable to the artist. The first prints, were, no doubt, as we have said, rubbed on the back with the burnisher: the following were taken off by a roller; of which the rolling press, is now the perfection. It had been exceedingly regretted, that none of these originals of Finiguerra were distinguishable, if they had been preserved; but Mr. Ottley gratifies the curious with copies of two; one of them executed as he conjectures about 1450, [probably, in our opinion, some years earlier] the other confessedly the master piece of the artist, is known to have been executed in 1452; its weight is recorded in the archives of the church for which it was intended, which is fifty five ounces eleven denarii, of silver; and its cost was fifty six ounces of gold. Both these prints appear to be the lids of *Paxes*; they are both compositions in honour of the Virgin; and the latter, especially, is executed with singular taste, skill, and effect. They contain many figures. We confess, freely, that had we met with the latter print without previous information, we should never have suspected its origin. As a work of the graver, it is exquisite; as an impression of so great importance in the history of art, it is invaluable. The original still exists; and the letters on this impression being reversed, sufficiently ascertain its character. In fact as it could not be taken off after the *niello* was melted into the strokes, it must have been taken off previously;

and it corresponds to a line, a letter, and a mark, with the original plate, which is still existing.

Mr. Ottley proceeds to describe other works in *nicllo*; performances of other masters; they are unquestionably curious; but, in point of merit they do not exceed those of the master already distinguished. The art long retained the execution and manner of the Goldsmith; and though various degrees of merit were communicated by different masters, in succession, to the composition and the out-line, the shadowing was still the same; feeble, simple, unvaried, without energy, and without character.

Here we must close our report for the present. The history of art is at all times interesting; and especially of an art so universally useful and delightful, as that of Engraving. It is saying little to say, that Mr. Ottley has laid the literary and intellectual world under extensive obligations to his learning and diligence; we ought to add, that there are few persons who could have executed so arduous a task with equal spirit, perseverance, and accuracy, as are eminently displayed in the Volumes before us.

[To be Continued.]

France. By Lady Morgan. 4to. 2l. 12s. 6d.
2 vols. 8vo. Colburn, London, 1817.

THE title of this work will remind the reader of the late celebrated Madame de Staél's "Germany;" its contents are arranged on a similar plan, and in many parts are treated with similar ability, though by a genius of a very different description.

Lady Morgan has visited the country which she professes to describe, under circumstances extremely favourable to her introduction into society, and with advantages both natural and acquired, which gave acuteness to her perception, and variety to her information. With the reputation of an authoress already established, coming from a country whose distresses all must pity, a country by its prevailing religion connected with the continent in bonds of sympathy beyond what will ever be felt for protestant England, she found admittance

Vol. VII. No. 37. Lit. Pan. N. S. Oct. 1.

tance into circles from which the proud and opulent of the sister kingdom, were excluded. Joining a perfect acquaintance with French literature to powers of observation and vivacity of feeling sharpened by continual excitement, she traces, in all she remarks the effect to the cause, and presents the scene before her, not as a disjointed fragment, but linking it with the past, by frequent and judicious reference to that *Augustan* epoch in the annals of the French Court, when Louis XIV. exhibited in his own person the finished gentleman, the tyrant, and the bigot; and laid the foundation for that mixture of ferocity and levity, which the continued contemplation of frivolous spectacles, and the desire of revenge, were certain to generate in those who suffered by intimacy with them.

Yet Lady Morgan's pictures, brilliant and animated as they are, it may be said, prefer colouring to design; or in other words they sacrifice accuracy to effect. Dazzled by the kindness of her reception among strangers, to whose favour admiration of themselves is a sure passport, she sees all around her in sunshine. The French peasantry are, according to her, free as the people of England, moral as the people of Scotland, and perhaps more prosperous than those of either country; the middle classes are distinguished for their domestic virtues, and love of simple pleasures; the higher ranks for their mental polish, the *calmness* and *tranquillity* of their outward deportment, the delicacy and firmness of their friendships, their unsuspecting simplicity, and the general rectitude of their conduct. Not that the reader is led to imagine that all these benefits and improvements have sprung into existence under the fostering influence of *Louis le désiré*. No; a continual sneer at the Bourbons, a dislike, absolutely unfeminine, of the Duchess d'Angolême, prevails, and vitiates whole pages. In proportion as we are willing to admit the truth of many of her statements which exhibit the weakness of the reigning government, the presumptuous blindness which will not be taught either by experience or example, we are disposed to condemn that

covert mode of attack which invokes ridicule on the objects it does not venture openly to censure. Fortunately for lovers of truth and fairness, persons of a very lively imagination are subject to certain lapses of memory or self contradictions, through which, at times, things may be discerned as they really are; and with the help of these inconsistencies, or rather glimpses of facts, we have been able to derive, with abundant entertainment, much useful information from the volume before us.

Lady Morgan should have been aware, that the people she describes are famous for their *tricks upon travellers*; and that, to make an English *dupe*, is the boast and glory of a French *knav*. She has placed confidence where she ought to have exercised extreme caution. Her veracity suffers accordingly.

Passing over the Lady's attack in her Preface on the Quarterly Reviewers, for certain castigations, which they administered to her some years since, with rather an unspare hand, and the Publisher's attack on the Lady, for the illegibility of her manuscript, we shall proceed to the contents of her work, which begins with a view of the condition of the French peasantry, ameliorated as it has been by a revolution, the good effects of which may be traced after the horrors of prior events have subsided. The comforts they at present enjoy are heightened to the imagination of the reader, by a timely recalling of his attention to the miseries under which they laboured during the tyrannical administration of such laws as the *corvée*, the *droit de chasse*, the *droit contumier*, the *gabelle*, the *tithe*, and the *taille*.

The agricultural surface of France is divided into what is called in the language of the country "*le pays de grande, et de petite culture*." In the former the size of the farms has been little affected by the Revolution: the only difference that has occurred is, that several farms belonging to one landlord, may have been purchased by the farmers who formerly cultivated them, or by a small proprietor, whose exertions are confined to the ground he has bought. The possession of small plots of ground, by the day-labourers has become very frequent; and it is sometimes usual in these countries to let them to the great farmers, who are desirous of having

them, to complete the quantity of land which the size of their establishment demands.

The *pays de petite culture* is composed of small farms, for the cultivation of which the landlord finds the tenant in horses and ploughs, and divides with him the profits. Upon the large farms the condition of the tenant is very much like that of our own English Farmers; and in the *pays de petite culture*, there exists a race, long disappeared from England, of poor but independent yeomen, who rear their families in a degree of comfort as perfect as it is remote from luxury.

One of the first objects with a French peasant, when he becomes master of a cottage is, to furnish it with an excellent bed. This luxury is carried to such an excess, that in many provinces, and in the West particularly, they ascend their bed by steps. Not to have a lofty bed is a sign of poverty, both in taste and in circumstances, which all are anxious to avoid; and to meet the *qui'en dira t'on** of the *commune* on this subject, the sumptuousness of this piece of furniture is procured at the expense of other comforts, and sometimes even of necessities. In this article, at least, the peasantry are wonderfully improved since the "*beau siècle* of Louis XIV;" that golden age which all "*royalistes purs*" wish to see restored. In the best era of that prosperous reign, when Madame de Sévigné arrived at an inn, kept by a peasant, near the town of Nantes, she found only straw to lie on; and she describes it as a place "*plus pauvre, plus miserable qu'on ne peut le représenter*; *nous n'y avons trouvé que de la paille fraîche, sur qui nous avons tous couchés sans nous déshabiller*;" and this was in the most splendid reign that France ever witnessed; and in the very provinces in which the peasant is now such a coxcomb that he ascends his bed by steps.

To the indispensable article of a good bed, the French peasants generally add a few silver forks and spoons; and their possession of such articles may be easily accounted for, when we bear in mind the virtues of frugality and temperance which they habitually practice: they have likewise invariably their garden, their vineyard, and generally their bees: —and when to all these objects of recreation and interest, we add the social ties which bind their families together, often in four successive generations, *le bon Papa, le Mari, la bonne Femme, le petit bon homme*, and contrast a house-

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hold so situated with the disheartening spectacles which our parish workhouses afford, we cannot but think that the French peasantry, naturally amiable, cheerful, and industrious, have many *capabilities* in their favour on the question of happiness.

According to Lady Morgan the country people preferred Buonaparte and toleration to *Louis te desiré*, and all the fasts and festivals which perpetually call them from the cultivation of their gardens, and the bleaching of their linen, to assist in religious ceremonies, and to walk in processions in honour of Saints hastily placed on pedestals for the occasion, and *done* in a style of workmanship sufficiently clumsy to secure them from adoration even by the most ignorant. Indeed throughout France, the religious ceremonies of the Catholic Church, revived by Louis XVIII. in the present period of enlightened and dispassionate enquiry, with all the absurdities which disgraced them in the darkest ages, seem to excite only the contempt or anger of all, except the priests, who perform the principal parts in them. And surely such a revival is every way puerile and impolitic; for it has not even the hackneyed excuse of being done to please the multitude: they laugh at it; and their rulers alone can view it with passable solemnity. Nor is it by penalties and forfeits for non-attendance on Mass, at certain periods, and even certain hours, that the cause either of religion or of loyalty will be advanced.

What advantage can the cause of Religion receive from such appeals to the understanding, as are contained in the *Fête de l'An**. Religious ceremonies have seldom any other effect than to divert the mind from religious contemplations. That many brave men, and persons of genuine piety have been affected by images, reliques, and ceremonies, in former ages, it would be absurd to deny: their attachment to them was sincere, their confidence in them implicit, no doubt; therefore their conduct and feelings were influenced by them—"mais c'est passé, tout cela!" The same o'jeus will never regain the

same regard. If Louis himself believes in their efficacy he is to be pitied:—if he does not, we pity his people, that he should think it necessary to degrade their intellects by such puny superstitions.

The manners of France, both before and since the Revolution, are sketched by Lady Morgan in a very dexterous manner. We see the elegancies of the most voluptuous court in Europe suddenly exchanged for all the severities of republicanism: These again lost in the sensual enjoyments of a race of upstarts, who, unused to the command of money, strangers to its best uses, could only rest their hopes of consequence on the profusion with which they scattered about them their unjustly acquired wealth.

Under Consul Buonaparte we see an affectation of the simple habits of the early Romans; that simplicity subsequently giving way to the splendours of the *ancien régime* under the Emperor Napoleon; and all gradually resuming their original forms, under the administration of Louis XVIII. in progress to "*le beau siècle de Louis quatorze*." Every variation of feeling, as well as of manners, is nicely marked by our author, whose free and satirical pencil catches with equal readiness, though not with impartiality, the peculiarities, and prejudices of the Imperialists, the Jacobins, the Constitutionalists, and the whole tribe of Royalists, *modérés*, *enragés*, *exagérés*, and *ultras*.

From the abode of *royalism*, the sounds of

"*Preux Chevalier veut mourir pour son Roi*," still vibrating on her ear, our author proceeds to a party where very different principles are entertained, and while she is, to use her own expression, "*unshawling*", in the Anti-room, she catches the first stanza of a song, which we give our readers as a specimen of the style of composition with which France is inundated by party writings; who suit themselves admirably to the genius of the nation, which finds its "being's end and aim," in the *vaudeville* and the *epigram*.

* Compare PANORAMA, Vol. II. pp. 585, 785,
VIII. 714.

Cà ne tiendra pas.

Comme il faut prendre en philosophie
Les accidents fâcheux et bons,
J'ai supporté la catastrophe
Qui nous ramena les Bourbons.
Pour me trouver sur leur passage,
J'ai même fait deux ou trois pas,
Mais je me suis dit "c'est dommage,"
Cà ne tiendra pas, ça ne tiendra pas.
Quand Berri, D'Artois, D'Angoulême
De ville en ville ont colporté
Des héritiers du diadème
La dilitant Trinité.
Ils se donnaient pour des grands Princes
Mais bientôt chacun dit, tout bas,
Pour leurs grandeurs ils sont trop minces,
Cà ne tiendra pas, ça ne tiendra pas.
Il voudroit regner sur la France
Ce Roi, qui parmi des Francais,
Osa dire avec insolence
"Je doi ma couronne aux Anglais"
Ah! prisse encore la France entière
Dire, en la brisant en éclats
Si tu la dois à l'Angleterre
Cà ne tiendra pas, ça ne tiendra pas.
Je ris tout haut de la jactance
De tous ces fauquins d'émigrés,
Qui, par peur, ont quitté la France
Et qui, par faim y sont rentrés.
Pauvre petit fils de Henri quatre!
Peux tu compter sur ces pieds-plats?
Pour toi, quand il faudra se battre
Cà ne tiendra pas, ça ne tiendra pas.
On prodigue avec insolence
Ces rubans, ces marques d'honneur
Que l'on arrache de la vailance,
Au vrai mérite à la valeur.
De ce tort on peut vous absoudre;
Ces croix, ces rubans, ces crachats;
Messieurs vous avez beau les coudre,
Cà ne tiendra pas, ça ne tiendra pas."

We must accompany this revolutionary production with a portraiture from the courtly circles which it satirizes.

It is in the salons of this party that anecdotes of royal sentiments and specimens of royal wit, circulate in endless repetition. Here "*l'esprit de Henri IV.*" is revived; "*les sentiments nobles*" of Louis the Great are added to the collection of royal *anas*, and the whole compendium of *bon mots* of the reigning family re-echoed with increasing admiration. Here the king is made to utter "*le mot, qui part du cœur.*" Monsieur to express himself with that "tournure charmante, qui lui convient," the unrivalled courage of Mons. d'Angoulême is eternally set off by his repartee of "*Mon ami, j'ai la vue basse*"—and the Duc de Berri, who affords no *prise* in wit or sentiment for royal admiration, is extolled for a *brusquerie*

* Made in reply to a remark that he exposed his person too much during a reconnaissance.

that recalls the charming frankness of the founder of his family; and "being little blessed with the set phrase of speech" is usually mentioned as a martial Prince, bred in camps, and endowed with a certain degree of "*esprit de gason qui lui sied a merveille.*" Terms hyperbolically ardent are applied to every member of the Royal Family. "*les princesses cheris*" are adored by the *ultras*, and the "*roi paternel*" is "*idolâtré*" by all the *modérés*. With the sentiments and intellectual condition of the nation, both parties are equally unacquainted, and the population of the land is again divided into the *menu peuple*, and the *gens comme il faut*.

"Among those of the elder royalists attached to the person of the king, and believing that they contributed to his restoration, there is a sort of lifeless animation, resembling the organic movements which survive the extinction of animal life, and which are evinced in the hopping of a bird, after decapitation. I have frequently amused myself by following the groupings of these loyal *vicilleries*, who, like old Mercier seem to continue living on, merely "*par curiosité, pour voir ce que ce la deviendra.*"—I remember one morning being present at a rencontre between two "*voligeurs de Louis XIV.*" on the terrace of the Thuilleries. They were distinguished by the most dramatic features of their class; —the one was in his court dress (for it was a levee day), and with his *chapeau de bras*, in one hand, and his snuff-box in the other, he exhibited a costume on which the bright eyes of a Pompadour had often rested, the other was *en habit militaire*, and might have been a spruce ensign "*joli comme un cœur*" at the battle of Fontenoy. Both were covered with crosses and ribbons, and they moved along under the trees that had shaded their youthful *gai lardise* with the conscious triumph of Moorish chiefs restored to their promised Alhambra.—Their telegraphic glasses communicated their mutual approach, and advancing *chapeau bas*, and shaking the powder from their *ailes de pigeon* through a series of profound bows, they took their seat on the bench which I occupied, and begun "*les nouvelles à la main*," to discuss the business of the day.

"A levee, a review, a procession, and the installation of the King's bust, which in some remote town had been received with the cry of "*Vive le roi, mille fois répété*" were the subjects which led to a boundless eulogium on the royal family. The speeches made by the King and the Duc de Berri to Count Lynch, were themes of extravagant admiration—"Ah mon dieu,

oui," (said the courtier) "voilà bien nos princes! Et l'usurpateur, Monsieur le général! a-t-il jamais parlé de la sorte?"—"Comment donc, Monsieur le baron! vous nous parlez du tyran? Cetoit un boureau de la Rue St. Denis dans toutes les façons: Monsieur le baron, croyez bien que, si les jours de meilleur des Rois étaient menacés, nous lui ferions, de nous tous, un rempart de nos corps; là." "Monsieur le général," exclaimed the baron, placing his little hat on three hairs of his toupet "on n'a pas besoin d'être militaire pour penser ainsi." Both now arose in the exaltation of the moment; the one shuffling towards the palace; the other hobbling to the *corps de garde* of the *Cent Suisses*."

A good deal of pleasantry follows, on these ancient heroes, and *les dames de la vieille cour*; but, as the chief point of ridicule in these venerable personages appears to be their age, their broken fortunes, and their fond remembrance of the morning of their lives, which rose upon them rich, powerful, and in the possession of much real, or well counterfeited respect, few readers will think the wit of these descriptions a compensation for their want of feeling; and we should have been better pleased had this Lady recollected the deference due to British generosity and dignity. Why upbraid the *innocent* attachments of ladies of eighty years of age; or the outrageous demonstrations of feeling which invite a whole assembly to witness the burning of incense before the bust of a departed friend? The political state of all these parties is however extremely well described; jarring on every other point, there is one notwithstanding, on which they agree; one which we can afford to acknowledge without any very grievous wound to our self-love, and that is—a dislike to the English; this dislike however, it may be inferred, is less felt by the Buonapartists than by the Royalists—thus proving the truth of Hobbes's remark that "obligations are thralldom, and thralldom is hateful;" where hatred is gratitude and confidence cannot be. Nor is the dislike which our neighbours feel against us, any way softened by such an intercourse between the nations, in point of language and of literature as might have been expected from the long residence of the expatriated French.

"It is a very singular circumstance," says our author, "that the return of the French emigrants from England after a twenty-five years' residence in that country has absolutely added nothing to the stock of acquirements in the English language or literature. Of the numbers whom I met in society, who had resided in England, I could never get one to speak to me in English, with the exception of the Prince Louis de la Trimouille, and the Prince de Beauveau. The usual reply was, upon all occasions, "J'entends l'Anglais, mais je ne le parle pas."

"I was at court the night that Mrs. Gallitin, the American Ambassador, was presented to the Duchesse d'Angoulême, who addressed her in French. Being informed that Mrs. G. did not speak French, her Royal Highness expressed her regret to Mr. Gallitin that she could not address his lady in English, as *she could not speak that language*. Madame D'Angoulême was received under the protection of England, whilst yet almost a child, and lived there twenty years. The emigrant nobility, indeed, seem to have stopt short with English literature, as with every thing else, at the reign of Louis XIV. They still talk with delight of the "Seasons of Monsieur Tonson" and enquire with unabated friendship after "Monsieur Yong, et les charmantes nuits." A hundred times I have been offered a pinch of snuff, and a short criticism together, on English poesy, beginning with "Ah, Madame, vous avez des poetes charmants, charmants! Votre Tonson, par exemple; et vos romans, Madame, votre Betsi Tatless," mais c'est un bijou, que votre "Betsi Tatless!" pour ne rien dire de la divine "Clarisse."

The picture, however, which Lady Morgan draws of the polished and literary part of French Society is very inviting—in such a picture woman must form a prominent feature, and our author labours hard to exhibit the French female character in a favourable point of view. Her portrait of Madame d'Houdetot, the original of Rousseau's Julia, she presents as "a splendid epitome" of it, though she acknowledges the intrinsic excellence of her model to have been "shadowed by the manners of the day in which she lived." Perhaps our readers will so far consider this shadow through the mist of English prejudices, as to think it a dark penumbra, or a deep eclipse, when they learn that this captivating Sophie, soon

after her marriage, being "destined to love somebody," and that somebody unfortunately not happening to be her husband, rivalled another married lady equally destined to love any other rather than her liege lord, the celebrated Emilie du Chatelet of Voltaire, in the affections of the gallant St. Lambert, with whom, during forty years, she carried on a sentimental connection, long after the playful graces in which it had originated were defunct, or at least on the lover's part, and the affection itself would probably have died a natural death, in a much shorter period, but for the frequent interference of *Monsieur le Mari*, who was so obliging as continually to perform the friendly office of mediator between his wife and the altered object of her youthful admiration. At last, however, we are informed, that the death of both husband and lover, nearly at the same time, left this "wife and mistress doubly widowed." Fortunately however, the void in her breast was filled up with a new attachment; for which we do not mean to arraign her at the bar of prudence, as we are assured that the gentleman, though not half the age of his mistress proceeded no further in returning the passion he had inspired than by a good-natured suffrage "de se laisser aimer."

In her remarks on the interior of French management Lady Morgan makes some good observations on the treatment of servants. It may be thought that this class of people is kept in our own country at an unsociable distance. We entrust our lives and property, the health, the happiness and the morals of our children to their care; yet deny them the benefit of example, and disdain the task of their instruction. We require the most punctual compliance with orders, the reasons of which we rarely condescend to explain to them; we expect a perpetual exercise of virtue from them, who have, too often, nothing offered to their contemplation in their superiors, but folly or vice; and we complain if we have not the services of friends from those whom we treat only as hirelings. In France more attachment is manifested by servants, because more is inspired in them.—In France, as in Ireland, the

laudable custom of retaining the nurse in the family is observed, and in some of the provinces, among the protestants, a favourite domestic is chosen to answer for *l'enfant de la famille* at the baptismal font; a mark of regard, which is always repaid by the most devoted attachment. Thus one servant, at least, in every establishment, is secured to it by ties of love as well as of interest, and the example and exhortation of one must surely at times have a beneficial effect on the conduct of the rest.

Lady Morgan's notices of eminent characters are spirited. M. de Chateaubriand, "the Philosopher of the desert," in blue and silver; foremost in every religious ceremony; Talleyrand, the cold and motionless Talleyrand, so opposite in the rigidity of his bodily frame, from the incessant workings of his intriguing spirit; whose countenance is as a book written in a language that is lost, whose expressions are those of one who considers speech to be given to man to disguise his thoughts;—the famous la Fayette, admirable in public life, and beloved in retirement, with many others, conspicuous for their talents, or venerable for their misfortunes, are brought forward in the most admirable view of French society, which this volume presents and which, as well as the dissertation on the Theatres, may safely challenge competition from all the tourists with whom France has been inundated since the triumphs of war restored her legitimate Monarch to his desiring subjects. We cannot resist the temptation of laying the following extract before our readers.

"Of these *pièces de circonstances* I saw about twenty performed, all on the subject of royal virtue and royal wit, under different titles and fictions—besides the *thousand and one Henrys the Fourth*, every incident of whose life was dramatised. There was *Charles de France*;—the *Chemin de Fontainebleau*;—"*Une Journée à Versailles*"; "*une soirée aux Tuilleries*"; "*Les Filles à Marier*"; "*La pensée d'un bon Roi*"; "*Le Bonheur d'un bon Roi*"; "*Le Roi et la Ligue*"; "*L'Impromptu de Provence*" and a hundred others of the "*self same cast and mould*." A little piece at the *Laudéville* particularly amused me by its loyal ingenuity. The characters were composed of flowers; the presiding deity was *Flora*. I

expected from the opening of the piece, that the author had dramatised the "Loves of the Plants;" and when I saw the heroines of the Vaudeville appear upon the scene, as the modest snowdrop, pale primrose, bashful violet, playful tulip, and young carnation, with its blushing cheek,—I naturally expected that zephyr, with his attendant aides-de-camp of fluttering gales, who "crowd the gaudy grove," would

"Woo and win their vegetable loves."

and

"Love out their hour, and live in air."

as I had seen them do, a few nights before at the Opera. This *pièce de circonstance*, however, represented not the *loves* but the *loyalty* of the plants. It is needless to say that the *lily* was particularly distinguished by Flora, who crowns her as *queen of the garden*, and who relates to her odorous subjects, that having made a *tour through the world*, in search of *virtue—vegetable, animal, or moral*, for she was not particular, she was returning to her native bowers, when accidentally passing by the garden of the *Thuilleries*, she was attracted, not, as might be expected, by one of its beautiful parterres, but by the king in one of the windows, and she winds up her speech in a solemn, declamatory tone,

"Je cherchai la vertu, et je trouvai Louis."

The flowers are all delighted at this *rencontre*, particularly the lily, as making a part of the royal establishment; but their expressions of joy are interrupted, by Flora observing, on a remote part of the stage, one of her fragrant train covered with a dark veil

"Purple and cobaltic blue."

She inquires who is that sulky flower that stands in a "morne silence," pouting in the corner, and, after some delicate hesitation, the sister blossoms reply, that it is the guilty, *proscribed, usurping violet*; who, alone, of all the flowers had refused obedience to the "crowned lily" in the absence of the goddess.—The violet is instantly called into court, reprobated and condemned; but as *clemency is the order of the day*, the violet is to be "*amnestisé*," and by this term I thought we should have seen her pretty head cut off. But her dark veil was only removed, and she was permitted to take her place in the parterre of loyalty, which surrounded the goddess, and who all sung a *finale* in praise of Flora and Louis XVIII.

Notwithstanding, however, that the loyalty of the audience seemed equal to any claims made on it, upon this occasion the one of the guilty violet, her condemnation

and reprieve was a little too strong for the critical acumen of the *parterre*; and as in a piece expressly written in praise of the royal marriage, it would have been impossible to have cried *à la porte*, or commanded the dropping of the curtain,—a man in the pit evinced at once his loyalty, taste, and ingenuity, by jumping up, and crying out, "*Mes amis, crions, vive le Roi!*" and amidst shouts of laughter, clapping, and *Vive le Roi!*" the piece was dismissed from the stage. The flowers drooped their fair heads, as if a sharp north-east wind had suddenly blasted their beauties, and the curtain dropped; but dropped only to rise again for the representation of

"*La pensée d'un bon Roi!*"

This *Pensée d'un bon Roi* was, that the money usually laid out on fire-works, on the occasion of royal marriages, should now be expended in portioning a certain number of young girls in marriage; and every verse in the *finale* which consists of fifty, ends with

"*C'est ainsi que pense le Roi.*"

A few nights before, the *finale* of one of these *occasional pieces*, had ended with the "*mot sublime*" of the *Duc d'Angoulême*,

"*Mon ami j'ai la vue basse.*"

and as his royal highness was present, with his glass to his eye, he seemed a personal comment on the text, and added considerably to its effect. Such is the miserable, tasteless, injudicious and fulsome stuff, administered, as exciting draughts of loyalty, to the people of Paris, and which, purchased at stated prices, from the hireling poetasters, and scribblers of the day, disgrace the theatres, shame the public taste, and render those who praise, those who are praised, and those who applaud such praises, equally ludicrous in the eyes of all foreigners.

This ability to seize the evanescent feature of the day, and

"*Catch ere it fade, the Cynthia of the minute.*" is worth a hundred common place criticisms on Racine and Moliere, and Aristotle and the unities. We could with great pleasure make further extracts, but we must take our leave of the author with many acknowledgements for the entertainment she has afforded us, and with a friendly hint in return, to spare, in some future edition, the *Duchesse d'Angoulême*, whose severe afflictions in early life ought to hold her sacred from the shafts of satire; to spare also our old favorite *Madame de Sévigné*, if only from sympathetic respect for female

talent, and not to quote as in sober sadness the expressions which she made use of in jest; and lastly, to recollect that of all kinds of wit *that* is most easily found, and consequently the least worthy of real genius, which is sought for on the borders of profaneness. This blemish is so foul, that nothing can be beautiful in company with it: it may be admitted in France, where decorum and good taste have been vitiated, and Religion in every shape proscribed; it may mark the company kept by the writer; but it will never recommend her work to the confidence of the judicious.

Annexed are four appendixes on the laws, finance, and medical science of France, with a political summary, by Sir Charles Morgan, written in a manly, impartial, and at the same time unassuming manner—His account of French medical education, and mode of discipline in hospitals, is highly worthy of attention, and we should rejoice to see the regulations he mentions in the latter article adopted in our own country.

The Aegis of England, or the Triumphs of the late War, as they appear in the Thanks of Parliament, progressively voted to the Navy and Army; and the Communications either oral or written on the subject. Chronologically arranged, with notices Biographical and Military. By Maurice Evans.—Price 14s. For the Author. London, 1817.

It may be thought by those unaccustomed to the labour of research, that the compilation of a work like the present has no difficulties:—"it is but consulting the Parliamentary Journals, or any *accurate* Newspaper, and the undertaking completes itself." Not exactly so: we know from perpetual experience, that much remains to be done, after the chain of events is connected; though, on the present occasion, we should suppose that the notices annexed, containing outlines of the professional lives of most of the officers, had cost the writer the greater part of the time and trouble employed on his undertaking.

Undoubtedly, it is highly proper, that the exploits of heroes should be commemorated; and the pen of the historian boasts of greater powers for this purpose than the most durable brass. Marble and stone may be defaced: the most costly buildings will run to ruin; but we read with interest the pages of History; and favoured by the accuracy of modern research, they descend *fresh*, to gratify the taste and discernment of future generations.

The merit of a work of record is—unvarying coincidence with truth. It admits of little argument or explanation: its purpose is precision: much in a little compass, but every thing unimpeachably exact. We were, therefore, mortified at reading in the account of Lord Howe's action of June 1, 1794, the following paragraph:—

Of the character of the conflict it is a singular testimony that of the *Vengeur* of 74 guns which sunk, *every soul on board* determinately perished, after having dressed out their ship on all sides with the flags and streamers bearing the national colours, and proclaiming in death the usual wishes for their country.

This was, indeed, the character of that event blazoned by the enemy; but, it was false: Capt. Renaudot, who commanded the *Vengeur*, was saved, with about *two hundred* of his men; notwithstanding his antagonist, the *Brunswick*, was totally disabled, and her boats knocked to pieces in the action. That Officer's re-appearance at Paris was deemed a resurrection; and was, in fact, extremely disagreeable to the then governing powers, as it falsified their official narration. The British "*Naval Chronicle*" will justify our statement; see, *inter alia*, the *Memoir* of Capt. Harvey, who commanded the *Brunswick* in the action. It is certain, also, that the people who were lost in the *Vengeur*, uttered the most piercing cries of distress, while she was sinking. The lying story of their flags and caps of liberty, with other nonsense, was merely got up to answer the purpose of *stage effect* for the moment.

The forms of Parliamentary congratulation afford but small choice for selection by way of extract: we shall,

therefore, endeavour to recall to memory, by our insertion, one or two which were of most general interest. For this purpose we prefer, in the first place, the call of Parliament on the Yeomanry and Volunteer corps—in other words on the nation, when the renewal of hostilities was found inevitable.

RECOMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES,
1803.

To have spoken of the Peace of Amiens would have been supererogatory; a simple line is sufficient to divide the present from the first period of the war, whose new honours are about to be exhibited.

The intervening time was employed in a trial of political skill; the present in the highest efforts of military glory.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE
COUNTRY AGAINST THE RENEWED HOSTI-
LITIES OF FRANCE—*Yeomanry and Volun-
teer Corps*,—10th August, 1803.

The voice of Parliament has already in these pages announced the value of this species of military force. It was not to be deemed a dereliction from its character, if, from the lengthened period of war, and the consequent pressure upon private means; as well as the shade which the collection of a mighty army of offence, would naturally cast upon a purely defensive band, it was found to relax in its assemblies.

No sooner, however, had the enemy evinced bad faith and menaced hostility on every hand, than the yeomanry and volunteer corps, faithful to their purpose, renewed with pristine activity their devotion to their country.

The necessity of offensive war, on an extended scale, and the vigorous system proposed by the Secretary of State for that department, rendered the acceptance of the services arising out of this devotion less ardent than it would have been under other public circumstances: how ample a compensation is afforded in the following letter, will be best appreciated from its perusal, which purpose alone would confer dignity on its present record.

[Addressed to Lord-Lieutenants of Counties.]
House of Commons, 10th of Augt. 1803.

MY LORD,

By command of the House of Commons, I have the honour of transmitting to you their unanimous vote of thanks to the several volunteer and yeomanry corps of the United Kingdom, for the promptitude and zeal with which, at a crisis the most momentous to their country, they have associated for its defence; accompanied with an order, that a return be prepared, to be

laid before the House in the next session of Parliament, of all volunteer and yeomanry corps whose services shall have been then accepted by His Majesty, describing each corps, in order, that such return may be entered on the Journals of the House, and the patriotic example of such voluntary exertions be transmitted to posterity.

In communicating this Resolution and Order, I have the greatest satisfaction at the same time in bearing testimony to the confidence with which the House is impressed, that the same spirit and exemplary zeal will be exerted throughout the present contest, until, with the blessing of Providence, it shall be brought to a glorious issue.

I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,
CHARLES ABBOT, Speaker.
To the Right Hon. Lord, &c. &c.

The answers, breathing the sentiments, naturally inspired by the principle of their proffered services, would be too voluminous to add generally, and their selection invi-
dious.

Our next extract will be an Article which reminds us of *a reparation* that we owe to the Duke of Wellington. We saw him on that occasion, that memorable day, at the highest point of exal-
tation, perhaps, of which a British subject is capable; when, from having been Member of the Commons House of Parliament, he takes leave of that House, on being raised by the Crown, to an eminent rank in the Peerage. We saw him that day;—and could scarcely avoid addressing him in the well known exclamation of a Grecian spectator to the parent who saw his sons crowned at the Olympic games, “*Now die, Diagoras; for thou canst not be a god!*” When we saw his Grace standing on the pinnacle of Honour, we thought it impossible that he could be more exalted:—But, THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO HAD NOT THEN BEEN FOUGHT: NOR HAD HIS GRACE THEN ENTERED PARIS, AS A CONQUEROR.

On the 1st of July, the Duke of Wellington appeared before the House of Commons.

It being announced in the usual form, that his Grace attended, Mr. Speaker moved that he be admitted, which being in course carried *nem. con.* the Duke ap-
proached the bar, and all the members rose spontaneously and uncovered.

As soon as the loudest cheers ever remembered, permitted, his Grace the Duke of Wellington addressed the House as follows:—

Veneris 1, die Julii, 1814.

Mr. Speaker

I was anxious to be permitted to attend this House, in order to return my thanks in person for the honour they have done me, in deputing a committee of members of this House, to congratulate me, on my return to this country, and this after the House had animated my exertions by their applause upon every occasion which appeared to merit their approbation, and after they had filled up the measure of their favors by conferring upon me, at the recommendation of the Prince Regent, the noblest gift that any subject had ever received.

I hope it will not be deemed presumptuous in me, to take this opportunity of expressing my admiration of the great efforts made by this House and the country, at a moment of unexampled pressure and difficulty, in order to support the great scale of operation by which the contest was brought to so fortunate a termination.

By the wise policy of Parliament, the government were enabled to give the necessary support to the operations which were carried on under my direction; and I was encouraged by the confidence reposed in me by his Majesty's ministers, and by the Commander-in Chief; by the gracious favour of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and by the reliance which I had on the support of my gallant friends the general officers of the army, and on the bravery of the officers and troops to carry on the operations in such a manner as to acquire for me those marks of the approbation of this House, for which I have now the honour to make my humble acknowledgements.

Sir, it is impossible for me to express the gratitude which I feel; I can only assure the House, that I shall always be ready to serve his Majesty in any capacity in which my services can be deemed useful, with the same zeal for my country which has already acquired for me the approbation of this House.

Whereupon Mr. Speaker spoke as follows:

My Lord,

Since last I had the honour of addressing you from this place, a series of eventful years has elapsed; but none without some mark and note of your rising glory.

The military triumphs which your valour has achieved, from the banks of the Douro and the Tagus, of the Ebro and the Garonne, have called forth the spontaneous

shouts of admiring nations. Those triumphs it is needless on this day to recount. Their names have been written by your conquering sword in the annals of Europe, and we shall hand them down with exultation to our children's children.

It is not however the grandeur of military success which has alone fixed our admiration or commanded our applause; it has been that generous and lofty spirit which inspired your troops with unbounded confidence, and taught them to know, that the day of battle was always a day of victory; that moral courage and enduring fortitude, which, in perilous times, when gloom and doubt had beset ordinary minds, stood nevertheless unshaken; and that ascendancy of character, which uniting the energies of jealous and rival nations, enabled you to wield at will the fates and fortunes of mighty empires.

For the repeated thanks and grants bestowed upon you by this House, in gratitude for your many and eminent services, you have thought fit this day to offer us your acknowledgements; but this nation well knows that it is still largely your debtor; it owes to you the proud satisfaction, that amidst the constellation of great and illustrious warriors who have recently visited our country, we could present to them a leader of our own, to whom all, by common acclamation, conceded the pre-eminence; and when the will of Heaven and the common destinies of our nature, shall have swept away the present generation, you will have left your great name and example as an imperishable monument, exciting others to like deeds of glory, and serving at once to adorn, defend, and perpetuate, the existence of this country among the ruling nations of the earth.

It now remains only that we congratulate your Grace, on the high and important mission on which you are about to proceed: and we doubt not, that the same splendid talents, so conspicuous in war, will maintain, with equal authority, firmness, and temper, our national honour and interest in peace.

We presume that nothing superior to this, if equal, is to be found in the most admired pages of the most distinguished writers of antiquity; independant of the satisfaction we enjoy in knowing it to be authentic. As to any comparison with French addresses, on whatever occasion, those who can institute it, or can tolerate the idea, have hearts and souls and tastes, essentially different from ours.

Female Scripture Biography: including an Essay on what Christianity has done for Women. By F. A. Cox A. M. 2 Vols. 8vo. price £1. 1s. 0d.—Gale and Fenner, London, 1817.

IT is probable, that there is no mode so effectual of recommending Christianity as that which sets the lives and characters of its professors before the reader. This has been adopted by the Evangelists, in the instance of the great Author of the System, they left to the impression a character so excellent must make on the reader's mind, that influence which it was their object to create and improve. In like manner, one of the apostles expressed his persuasion that the chaste and prudent and dutiful conversation of wives, might happily impress the minds and consciences of husbands, in favour of that profession which produced a behaviour so distinguishingly excellent. For, at all times, the tree was known by its fruits; and practical godliness, polished and brightened amid the affairs and events of life, has maintained an appeal to the heart and conviction, from which few could turn away with indifference, and which none could reject with contempt.

It must be acknowledged, that the character of woman is of the utmost importance, not to individuals only, with which women may be connected, but to society at large; and although the female sex is now, as it ever was—precluded from public activity and bustle, especially in the East: yet, has it always possessed an influence on public affairs. We find women among the most violent opposers of Christianity; and women also among its most active abettors. Prompt in affections, in the disposition to call those affections into action, too much importance cannot be attached to the forming of female character; and every attempt to facilitate that purpose is entitled to its proportion of commendation.

Nevertheless, to understand correctly the condition of the sex in those places and times, of which the Bible history treats, or to which it alludes, requires a familiarity with the Orientals and their customs, that is to be obtained, in our

country, only by the most diligent study, by long continued conference and conversation with the best authors who have made observation their business. Mr. Cox, in his "Essay on what Christianity has done for Women," has drawn a most melancholy picture of the degraded condition of the sex, in most parts of the world; but, he has not stated the other side of the account; as our readers know it has been done, on the part of the Asiatics; of which we have given one instance in our ninth Volume, page 749, from the pen of Mirza, commonly called Prince Mirza, who resided for some years among us, and who pointed out several advantages enjoyed by the women of Asia, which, in his opinion, rendered their condition superior to that of the generality of women in Europe.

We believe, that Christianity has greatly improved the condition of women, generally, as it has of whole nations; yet a fair statement is due to history and to truth. As civilization improves, —and Christianity is highly favourable to civilization, — all feel its benefits.

These Biographical Essays, if we mistake not, were originally composed as sermons; and critics of a severer cast than ourselves, might take occasion from the change to enlarge on the difference between the two species of composition. The edification of hearers is the object of a discourse from the pulpit; and to keep up attention is among the chief excellencies of a preacher; whereas, an Essay printed for public consideration, is intended to excite thought, to stimulate and to gratify *repeated* inquiry, to reward those who take the pains to consult it; it demands therefore a more logical and consecutive arrangement, with a closer train of reasoning, and superior force, and accuracy of argument, and conclusion. A sermon may instruct, by matter and observations derived from other passages, or themes, than that of the immediate text; it is heard, and its expressions glance by, without allowing time for scrupulous investigation. An essay, on the contrary, should combine following matter with its preceding; the whole train of thought and argument should preserve a unity, or at least a congeniality; and it should maintain an

accuracy of expression, as well as of sentiment.

Had Mr. Cox sufficiently considered the difference — which might be instanced in numerous particulars — he would probably have suffered these discourses to retain their original character. They are creditable to his talent; and, we doubt not, were found interesting and edifying by his hearers. They present flowing, and occasionally elegant, language: they are *taking* by their subjects and management; but, they are injured by negligences, as well of language as of fact, which are equally unhappy and unaccountable.

In a series of Essays the order of the subjects is of importance: the foregoing should prepare the way for the following; but, in placing the Virgin Mary before Elizabeth, Mr. Cox deprives himself of this advantage. The conception and birth of John, in the "hoary age" of his mother, was miraculous, though a miracle of a different description from that of Jesus; it forms an indispensable historical preparation; it contributes to direct expectation; and to justify belief. It is by no means our intention to depreciate these volumes; but, to excite the author's diligence and circumspection, we shall submit a specimen of his inadvertencies.

In Vol I. p. 199, speaking of Ruth, he says, "she married Mahlon — after his death she became a proselyte;" in p. 201, Ruth and "Orpah might have become so (proselytes) *previously to their union* with their now departed husbands." He says, the Virgin "Mary was of obscure origin" — in the next page he tells us, "Mary may justly be considered as of an *illustrious descent*." He speaks of Solomon as "employing Tyrian vessels to fetch gold from Ophir, by the way of the Red Sea;" how did they get them across the Isthmus of Suez? He describes the *Zebra* as being the "Wild Ass": whereas, the Wild Ass of the Hebrew scriptures is the *Equus Hemionus* of Pallas, a very different creature * neither is the *Zebra* white but greyish, and striped. He speaks of Lydia as a dealer in purple *silks*; but, the learned are not agreed that *silks* were worn in

her days, in Europe: it is certain, that many years afterwards, a Roman Emperor refused his Empress a silk gown because it was too costly. He says "she *conferred* not with flesh and blood;" but he knows that the term used implies that flesh and blood *conferred* about her, previous to her baptism: and the rather, as she was, he informs us, "a devout *proselyte* of the Jewish religion;" consequently, she had been at some former time, not merely baptized, but *para-baptized*; — i. e. thoroughly, scrupulously, *intensely*. He describes her household as "servants;" though he knows that the Syriac translation reads expressly *the CHILDREN of her family*; — "or adult children;" though he is perfectly well aware that the term *adult* is neither in his Greek original, nor in any version whatever, ancient or modern. These are absolute negligences: in an ignorant man, we should not have marked them; but this Gentleman is capable of better things.*

We direct our attention with pleasure to prove this assertion, and in support of it we set before our reader the following extract from his first essay. On the subject of our general mother, he takes occasion to say,

Revelation is the only system that assigns to woman her natural and proper elevation in the scale of being, and inspires a consciousness of her real dignity. The moment

* Mr. Cox might have added much to the merit of his work, by availing himself of the information to be found in modern travellers. He quotes Dr. E. D. Clarke; how could he overlook that Traveller's remark made on the spot at Cana in Galilee? "The ruins of a church are shewn in this place, which are said to have been erected over the spot where the marriage feast of Cana was held. It is worthy of note, that, walking among these ruins, we saw large massive stone water-pots answering the description given of the ancient vessels of the country; not preserved, nor exhibited, as reliques, but lying about, disregarded by the present inhabitants, as antiquities with whose original use they were unacquainted. From their appearance and the number of them, it was quite evident that a practice of keeping water in large stone pots, each holding from eighteen to twenty seven gallons, was once common in the country" —⁴. And there were set there six water pots of stone, after the manner of the purifying of the Jews, containing two or three firkins apiece." John ii. 6. Vol. II p. 445. Every illustration of Scripture by a competent witness must be deemed valuable; especially to a writer treating on the identical subject.

that an intelligent being is by any injurious treatment, or by any prevailing error, induced to form a degrading estimate of itself, that moment it begins to approximate a state of meanness which was hitherto only imaginary. Let such an one be conscious of being held in no esteem, or prized solely as the tool of servitude or the food of appetite, and all majesty of character is lost; all aim or wish to rise above the brute, to aspire after a station or character to the occupation of which a tyrannic impiety has opposed an insurmountable barrier is gone; and those great principles which confer a superiority upon the human kind, and point to a noble pre-eminence, cease to operate, and expire for want of action. This state of things is unnatural, contrary to the original purpose of creation, and, in fact, more dishonourable to the usurper than to the degraded sufferer. In Mahometan and Pagan countries the rights of women have been sacrificed to the caprices of men; and, having plucked this fair flower of creation from its original and highly elevated situation, its beauty has faded, its glory been lost in the sacrilegious hands of its barbarian possessor. Abject slavery or base flattery has existed where woman has been displaced from her proper and original character, and the most mischievous consequences have ensued.

We believe this to have been the fact; and whoever examines the code of Hindoo jurisprudence will find striking instances of an opinion systematically derogatory to the sex. But the failings of the gentle sex—for, who is without failings?—should be corrected by gentle advice: if Eve had been proof against flattery, her daughters had not needed Mr. Cox's admonition on the subject of vanity.

It should be a matter of serious consideration to women to employ the influence which they possess, as the gift of nature, to wise, holy, and useful purposes. Let the young female especially see to it, that her attractions are not dedicated to the service of sin, but to that of virtue and of Christ. Let her neither be tempted nor tempt others, but close her ear against the voice of enticement, and make a covenant with her tongue, that it neither utter folly nor propagate slander. Let the daughters of Eve imitate their mother in her state of unfallen rectitude, when she shone in all the purity of innocence, and in all the *summer* of her charms; but let them avoid that course which tarnished her glory, debased her nature, and withered her para-

disce. It is indisputable that society is materially affected by the character of women; and in very important respects the moral state, as well as the social comfort of the world is at their disposal. Let them beware of the delusions to which they are exposed, and make virtuous use of the influence which is undoubtedly given them. Let them aim to be guides to piety, not seducers to sin; and, instead of presenting to others the forbidden fruit, refuse to taste, or even to *look* at it: so shall they regain the dignity they have lost, be admitted to partake of the untainted spring of happiness, and enjoy at once a peaceful conscience and an approving God.

Our Author takes a pleasure in contrasting the characters and situations of Eve and the Virgin Mary: the passage in which this employs his pen, is a fair example of his style.

The most extraordinary women that ever appeared in this world were unquestionably *Eve*, "the mother of all living," and *Mary*, "the mother of Jesus Christ." They occupied respectively the highest stations and the most critical points of time that ever fell to the lot of mortals; and they exhibit an instructive contrast. *Eve* lived at the beginning, and *Mary* at the "fulness of time."—*Eve* saw the glories of the new-made world after creative wisdom had pronounced it all "very good," and before sin had tarnished its beauty and disarranged its harmonies. *Mary* beheld it rising from the ruins of the fall, at the moment of its renovation, and in the dawn of its happiest day. *Eve* was placed in the most glorious and conspicuous situation, and fell into a state of meanness and degradation. *Mary* was of obscure origin and lowly station, but was raised, by a signal appointment of Providence, to the highest eminence. *Eve* was necessary to the ruin of man—*Mary* instrumental in the birth of him who came as the Saviour and Redeemer of mankind. *Eve* beheld the fatal curse first take effect, in overcasting the heavens with clouds, in withering the blossoms of Paradise, envenoming the spirit of the animal creation, disordering the human frame, and ultimately destroying it, and introducing all the nameless diversities of woe, which fill up the tragedy of human life. *Mary* witnessed the beginning of that long series of blessings which divine love has for ages dispensed to man "through the redemption which is in Christ Jesus," and which will eventually replenish the cup of existence with unmixed sweetness and perfect joy. *Eve* witnessed, with a trembling consciousness of guilt, the descent of those

mighty "cherubims, and a flaming sword which turned every way, to keep the way of the tree of life," and which were placed "at the east end of the garden of Eden." *Mary*, with feelings of ecstatic rapture, beheld the angel Gabriel before her, with the smiles of heaven upon his countenance, heard his benediction, and held "common sweet" with the holy messenger. *Wretched, wretched Eve!* Happy, happy *Mary*!

But much as he admires her character, the *worship* of the Virgin receives no sanction from Mr. Cox: he inserts an amusing paper on this subject, which, many will think rather *startling*; we insert a part of it.

The idolatrous service of Mary assumed, in the tenth century, new forms of extravagance and absurdity. Among the Latin churches, masses were celebrated every sabbath; and afterwards, what is termed the *lesser office* was performed in honour of St. Mary. There are also indications of the institution of the *Rosary* and *Crown*, by which her worshippers were to calculate the number of prayers offered: the former consisted of fifteen repetitions of the Lord's Prayer, and a hundred and fifty salutations of the Virgin; the latter, of six or seven repetitions of the Lord's prayer, and six or seven times ten salutations, or Ave Marias. . . .

Father Barry, in his "Paradise opened to Philagia by a hundred Devotions to the Mother of God, of easy performance," says "It is open to such as confine themselves to their chambers, or carry about them an image of the Virgin, and look steadfastly upon it . . . who, night and morning, beg her benediction, standing near some of the churches dedicated to her, or contribute to the relief of the poor for her sake . . . who, out of a pious regard for her, avoid pronouncing the name of Mary when they read, but make use of some other instead of it . . . who beg of the angels to salute the mother of God in their name, who give honourable appellations to her images, and cast amorous glances at them, &c."

If this were not painful, it would be ridiculous:—can we possibly be too jealous against the re-admission of such superstition?

The Females whose characters are selected by Mr. Cox, are—*Eve*—*Sarah*—*Hagar*—*Lot's wife*—*Rebekah*—*Miriam*—*Naomi*, *Orpah* and *Ruth*—*Deborah*—*Manoah's wife*—*Hannah*—*Abigail*—*Queen of Sheba*—*The Shunamite*

—*Esther*—*The Virgin Mary*—*Elizabeth*—*Anna*—*The woman of Samaria*—*the Sinner*—*the Syrophenician*—*Martha and Mary*—*the poor Widow*—*Sapphira*—*Dorcas*—*Lydia*. We could wish the list were enlarged by the addition of *Phoebe*, the *Deaconess*—*Claudia*, the *British Lady*—and if Mr. C. has no objection to add *Jezabel*, he may find a noble contrast, and an excellent conclusion, in the emblematic figure of the *Church* in heaven, as described in the *Revelations*: and thus his series would begin with woman in Paradise, unbaptily lost!—and terminate in Glory ineffable and eternal.

Authentic Memoirs of the Revolution in France, and of the sufferings of the Royal Family. 8vo. price 10s.6d. Simpkin and Marshall, London, 1817.

The long-looked for calm, which has succeeded efforts the most unexampled in kind and continuance, now leaves the world leisure for contemplation; and casting our eyes over the afflicting path which has been trodden, the mind is naturally led to the spot from whence arose the evils which have been endured. Prompted by the spirit of inquiry, or awakened by pathetic recollections, we, as it were instinctively, live over those chilling days which saw a king, adorned by all the tender virtues, and a queen, beautiful and accomplished, but rendered doubly interesting by her sufferings and heroism, precipitated from a throne to a dungeon, insulted, arraigned, and finally immolated, unpitied by the misled persons around them, and unassisted by those numerous and devoted friends, who would have esteemed it the highest honour to have received their last embrace, but whom, by a noble self-renunciation, the victims themselves had compelled to depart. We participate in those feelings of lonely desolation, which maintain their gloomy reign in the heart of a capital, in the view of multitudes; and, approaching with reverence a scene thus painfully interesting, thus strangely compounded of grandeur and of woe, of magnanimity and of degradation, we shed in silence the tear of nature over the calamities to which humanity is exposed, and from which even the possessors of a throne could not obtain exemption.

To occurrences like these, which possess so strong a hold on our affections, we fondly desire a near admission, and by an arrangement peculiarly favourable to the conveyance of living feelings, the accounts

which have been transmitted, with a singular amplitude, afford us the melancholy gratification. We are furnished first with the minute detail of that faithful and affectionate servant*, who sought his royal master in his rude abode of captivity, and who assiduously attended his persecuted sovereign and family until removed to a separate confinement, on the charge of his attachment. A successor†, equally devoted, then supplies the narrative of a larger period. The friendly visitant‡, administering the latest consolations, exhibits to our view the monarch at the hour of death; and the august princess§, who, at a tender age, shared the hard fate of her illustrious parents, and who alone survives, presents a most important and concluding portion of this unprecedented history, in the account she succeeded in keeping, respecting her exalted female relatives and fellow-sufferers.

This is the account given in the Preface, of the design of the volume before us. The subject has been familiarized to us, from particular circumstances; but, the melancholy tale has now been rendered complete, by the addition from the pen of the Duchess d'Angoulême.

It is fit, that such scenes should be recorded on undeniable authority, lest, some *philosophe* should arise and doubt the whole history. We had a personal knowledge of M. Cléry; and know that his *Mémoirs* were not only strictly consonant to truth, but that they were acknowledged so to be, by those who best knew, and whose tears bore a testimony to their accuracy, beyond appeal.

The original promoters of the Revolution would have been, and in fact, we may say were, utterly incredulous on the possibility of such events taking place as this volume records. But the lesson taught by such documents ought never to be lost sight of:—Those who think they can direct a Revolution which is to be effected by the passions of men, may call themselves philosophers, but the issue of their proceedings will prove them to be fools. If any doubt this, let them well weigh the contents of the present compilation.

* M. Hue. His work entitled "The Last Years of the Life and Reign of Louis XVI. is to be considered generally as the authority for these *Mémoirs*, as far as the eighth chapter.

Prescience: or the Secrets of Divination. A Poem, in two Parts. By H. Smedley, jun. 12mo. price 7s. 6d. Murray, London, 1816.

There certainly is, in the mind of man a strong desire to penetrate into futurity; it is found in all ranks; in every stage of life; and we have all possible testimony that former times witnessed the same disposition as well in men esteemed wise, as in those acknowledged to be simple. This desire has been advanced to persuasion; and this persuasion has been directed by artifice to produce most powerful effects. The subject is important, and rather proper for a treatise than for a poem, as from its nature it demands that calm consideration which is rather sedative than poetical: for the reflection of the reader which is the glory of the philosopher is fatal to the bard.

Mr. Smedley traces the disposition of the northern nations to pry into futurity; and as he could not but introduce the Druids, he indulges himself in a description of Stonehenge, which he visited during a night of tempest, thunder and lightning. He says, speaking of these stones,

Few, yet how many! never to be told aright by man.

Such have they stood, till dim Tradition's eye Looks vainly back on their obscurity. [roll'd Through the wild echoes of their maze have Fierce harpings fit to rouse the slumbering bold: And many a song which check'd the starry train, And bade the moon her spell-bound car restrain. For some in such mysterious ring of stone, Could mark the semblance of Heaven's fiery zone;

Read lore celestial in each mass, and name The planets' courses from its magic frame. Happly no common rites have there been done, Strange rites of darkness which abhor the Sun. There charms, and divination, and the lay Which trembling fiends must list to, and obey; And horrid sacrifice: the knife has dared To search his bosom, whom the falchion spared; O'er some pale wretch, yet struggling with the blow,

The Seer has bent to watch his life-blood flow; Felt the pulse flutter, seen the eye grow dim, Mark'd the quick thro' and agony of limb; Then pluck'd the living heart-strings from their seat,

And read each separate fibre while it beat.

† M. Cléry.

‡ The Abbé Edgeworth.

§ Madame Royale, now duchess d'Angoulême.

|| Comp. LIT. PAN. Vol. 1. p. 65. O. S.

Scarce can I tell, what forms beneath the gloom

My rapt eye bade those fearful stones assume. Shapes which ev'n memory shudders to relate, Monsters which fear will to herself create. Methought the Synod of those Gods appeared, Whose damned altar mid the pile was reared; O'er the rude shrine in grim delight they stood, And quaff'd the still life-quivering victim's blood. The lightning gave their brow a fiercer scowl, The North-wind louder swell'd their frantic howl;

And as the skies wept on th' accursed place, I felt the gore-drop trickle down my face! Fierce with the phrenzied boldness of despair, I touched the giant fiend who revell'd there; It mov'd not, liv'd not, it was very stone; Oh, God! I joyed to find myself alone!

Such, in Mr. S.'s opinion, was ancient superstition, and such the means it adopted to gratify its eagerness of prescience: he changes the scene, and presents a modern instance of superstition; the *real* powers of which are perhaps on a par with those he has described in the extract already given.

Mark you lone cot, whose many-crannied wall Admits the gale which else would work its fall; Where through the rattling casement' shattered Trickle the dropping of unhealthly rain; [pane, And from the mossy roof long reft of straw, The suns of Summer baleful vapours draw. Around it all is damp, and chill, and drear: } A boundless heath which Man is seldom near, Or if his feet should cross it, 'tis with fear. There not a single bough nor leaf is seen, Save one poor stunted willow's meagre green, Which rears a sapless trunk that cannot die, And clings to life with lifeless energy; } [fade, Stretch'd with grey arms which neither bud nor Above the slimy pool they fain would shade.

Hous'd in such houselessness, there dwells alone,

Wasting the lees of age, a wither'd Crone. Sad wreck of life and limb left far behind, Forgotten, but in curses, by her kind; Mateless, unfriended, unallied to Earth, Save by the wretchedness which mark'd her birth;

Knit to existence but by one dark tie, Grappling with Being but through misery. The tongues which curse her would not wish her dead,

They know not where to fix their hate instead; The hand whose vengeance daily works her wrong,

Stops short her lingering torture to prolong; And for herself, her Memory's faded eye Sees but the moment which is passing by.

Bent o'er her scanty hearth, the Beldame drains

Heat long-forgotten in her bloodless veins: Doubled within herself in grisly heap,

A blighted harvest Death disdains to reap.

A form unshapen, where nor arm, nor knee

Are clearly fashion'd, yet all seem to be.

The lank and bony hands whence touch is fled,

Fain woul' support, but cannot rest her head;

Her head for ever palsied; long ago

Time there has shed and swept away his snow;

Quench'd the dull eyeball, taught the front to bow'

And track'd his roughest pathway on her brow.

Can it be life! Or is there who would crave Such better respite from the must-be grave! Who kin to other worlds, on this would tread, Or clasp a being, brother'd with the dead!

Yet the fond wisdom of the rustic pours Strange might of evil round that Beldame's doors, There the Deceiver frames his deeds of harm, And stamps his signet on her wither'd arm; Traffics in ill, and from his willing prey, Drains the slow drops which sign her soul away There, while the body sleeps in deadly trance, The accursed Night-hags in their spirit dance: Steep'd in strange unguents ride the burthen'd air,

And mingle with the children of despair; Taste feasts forbidden, quaff the bowls of hell, And the dread chant of fiendish revel swell. Her's too the spells which o'er the waving grain Pour the sad deluge of autumnal rain; The moon of harvest in her course obscure, And from their caves the prison'd tempests lure Harn'd by her skill, the wasting cattle die, And droop and languish through her evil eye. While the chill'd bridegroom from his tangled hair,

Sues her the knots herself hath knit to tear; "Slow o'er the flame a waxen form she turns, So burn his heartstrings, as this image burns! "And as the molten drops fall fast away, "So may his marrow waste, his bones decay!"

This is gloomy painting; but who vouches for the truth of the latter part of it? It is report; or terror; or superstition; a popular not a personal error; and very possibly, what has been reported of the Druids has no other foundation. The second part is more cheerful; it presents the poet, the lover, the patriot, and closes with enjoining the submission due to Deity whose prescience is infallible, and all-wise.

Errors of Pronunciation, and improper expressions used frequently and chiefly by the inhabitants of London: also, those used by the inhabitants of Paris. Sm. 8vo. Price 3s. 6d. For the Author. Lackington and Co. London, 1817.

The species of tract to which this little volume belongs is very commendable, and ought to be kept on the mind of the London public, by frequent publication or renewals. But to execute such a thing well, requires a more extensive acquaintance with the roots of the words in our language than most are aware of. We have repeatedly remarked this; not from any reluctance to do justice to the motives of writers, nor from a wish to demonstrate our superior powers, but from a conviction that till some such method of teaching be

adopted as may contribute to instruct our youth in genuine Etymology, the wishes of those who desire to maintain the purity and strength of the English language will be constantly disappointed.

This is not to be acquired without extensive study; for it is not every man of sense who is competent to the task. Our author blames the use of *afeard* for *afraid*. *Afeard* he says was formerly used in this sense; but it is now obsolete. In Shakespeare's *Tempest*, Act ii. scene 2, Caliban says, "Art thou *afeard*?" It is not, however, on this authority that some people use this word; but from ignorance."—But, may not these words be differently derived? One, from the passion of *fear*,—the subject of fear is *a-fear'd*: the other from the *fray* or bloody quarrel; so says the Proverb "the latter end of a feast is better than the beginning of a *fray*." This term was too well known during the mutual inroads of the Scots and English; those barbarous *forays* or *frays*; and hence *a-fray'd*. Our author blames "Burgamy pears;" he thinks it should be *Burgundy*; but why not *Bergamo*? a town in Italy.

SHEMMY, CHEMISE, for *Shift*. The lower order of people use the former, not being able to pronounce the French word *Che-mise*, which now universally replaces the word *Shift* among the higher classes.

Prudery and affectation first gave rise to the idea that it was improper for a lady to say *Shift*: why should it be less decent than to talk of a *Shift*? It is ridiculous to suppose, that, by putting it into a foreign language, the word is rendered more chaste.

This mania has extended itself to many others, since the French language has become generally known in England.

It is certainly very praise-worthy to introduce foreign words into our language, where it has none to express the same idea, because we thereby enrich it; and the French, who are sensible of the poverty of their's, have adopted this plan, and have Frenchified *disappointed*, *comfortable*, and some others.

A language is rich, and rich enough, when it possesses a word for every different idea.

The mania of adopting French expressions has much increased lately; and it is much to be feared, that our ladies may, in

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time, think themselves authorised to utter, in that language, what they would blush to hear the sound of in their own.

This is fair enough; so does fashion change! In Shakespeare's days *smock* was a polite word; it is used by his best characters; it gave way to *shift*; and now the use of this term marks the rustic,

Who loves to speak her native language plain,
And roars out *smock!* for *Chemise de la Reine*.

We do not think all this writer's corrected French phrases are correct: We doubt whether it be proper to say *La Mere apprend a lire a ses enfans*: we should prefer *la Mere enseigne*.

As in speaking and writing English it is necessary to understand the origin of foreign words, so on words which have been adopted by the French—which are more numerous than this writer acknowledges—the learner should be well informed: we have been shocked at meeting in good French company, the terms *les Huitres de Clocheterre*, for Colchester oysters; *Boulingrin* for Bowling-green; *Redingote* for Riding-coat, &c. &c.

This little work may be useful; but, it is not perfect.

Caraboo: A Narrative of a Singular Imposition, practised on the Benevolence of a Lady residing in the vicinity of the city of Bristol, by a young woman of the name of Mary Wilcocks, alias Baker, alias Bakersteudht, alias Caraboo, Princess of Javasu. Illustrated with two Portraits, engraved from drawings by E. Bird, Esq. R. A. and Mr. Branwhite. price 5s. Gutch. Bristol. 1817.

It is creditable to the Benevolence of the City of Bristol, that this young woman, whatever be her character, was treated by its inhabitants with humanity and attention. That they did not expect to be rewarded with the treasures of Javasu, we are well informed; for we have had intelligence on the subject from the very first. We should be sorry, also, if the protection afforded in this

instance, and unworthily returned, should be directed to the disadvantage of future cases of distress. The intention of the parties concerned was truly laudable; pity it had not met with a better subject! To this moment, if we be rightly informed, there is a division of opinion concerning this artful jade, expressed pretty much in *negatives*; one party insisting that she is *not* Caraboo, Princess of Javasu; and the other insisting that she is *not* Mary Wilcocks, *alias* Mary Baker, *alias* Mary Bakerstendt.

The Blind Man and his Son: The Four Friends, a Fable, and a word for the Gipsies. 12mo. price 4s. 6d. Taylor and Hessey, London, 1816.

The story intended for a *tract*, or single sheet for circulation, or donation, may easily delude the writer into an extent that he did not foresee, and cannot curtail, within proper limits. That seems to have been the case in the present instance; and now the *tract* becomes a tale. The blind man, is one who had seen better days, was then jovial and heedless, was reduced to poverty, was brought by his wife to a conviction of his folly; she dies leaving an only son; he loses his sight, and in this deplorable condition is led about by his son, on lands formerly his own: by way of close, however, his affairs become more favourable, and the son succeeds to domains his father can no longer enjoy.

The four friends is a clever fable in verse: after dinner, they talk politics while “the wine swam upon the table.” They enlarge on the blunders committed by those who govern the state;

But, trusted yet the times to see,
When something like consistency
Should guide the consels of the state
And men of sense alone be great.
They would not either cringe or plot,
And yet they well knew what was what.
In short 'twas plain, each meant to tell
He could himself do all things well!

Thus reasoning, they draw near the fire; and each of them complaining of its little effect, and endeavouring to shew how a fire should be made to burn brightly, they effectually extinguish it.

To this Mr. Montgomery has added a sequel, which forms the application.

The Word in favour of the Gipsies gives those wanderers a better character than they generally bear: that these fellow men should not be overlooked by Benevolence, we readily grant; but to do them effectual good is a work of greater labour than the author supposes. He does not seem to be aware of the histories of these people, which are already in print.

Report from the Committee of the Hon. House of Commons, on the employment of Boys in Sweeping Chimnies, &c. with a plate, 8vo. price 3s. 6d. Baldwin and Co. London, 1817.

We have already paid attention to this subject among the articles in our Hints on Benevolence; we therefore on this occasion do no more than remind the public, that this Report is printed in a portable form, and may be had at a reasonable price. The evidence and appendix are very interesting.

A Compendious Dictionary of the Veterinary Art. By James White, 12mo. Price 6s. Longman and Co. London, 1817.

This subject is in our estimation of great importance; and we never pass by the Veterinary Establishment near London without regretting exceedingly the inadequate results from that well-intended National School of practice. Sain-Bel was a man of intellect; but what has been doing since his time? We have, indeed, had cattle doctors and horse doctors, as well practitioners, as publications;—the fashion also has changed: Bracken, Smith, and we suppose, Clater, with others, are obsolete; but the real progress made in the art, or rather the science, is, we fear, more verbal, than real.

The present work is recommended by an unassuming air, by containing a number of recipes, apparently good, and by various useful remarks, founded on practice. The Author, seems also to have consulted the best writers, on

the different subjects ; the quantity of information comprised is considerable, and by its Alphabetical arrangement is of ready reference.

The Greek Exercises, on an improved Plan ; containing the most useful rules in Syntax ; being a concise introduction to the writing of Greek.—By Rev. J. Piequist.

Steps to Sense Verses ; or a set of Exercises to be rendered into Latin hexameters and pentameters.—Sm. 8vo. Law and Whitaker, London.

These little books are useful enough, in their way ; and we doubt not of their advantageous employment in seminaries of instruction. We must be allowed, however, to wish earnestly for the primary cultivation of our own honest English tongue ; not, indeed, to the exclusion of Latin and Greek ; but as a leading and indispensable article in general education. We wish too that *Steps to Sense Verses* might be composed for Poetasters in our native language ; as it would save us, and the Public, the pain of reading very many effusions which, to say truth, are neither sense nor verses.

The Bible Class Book ; or Scripture Readings for every day in the year ; being three hundred and sixty-five lessons, selected from the most instructive and improving parts of the Sacred Scripture.—12mo. price 6s. Lackington and Co. London.

No objection, we presume, can be made against a series of selections from Holy Writ, unless it be designed, or have the tendency, to supersede the use of the Bible, itself. We know, that this is the intention of such selections in Catholic countries ; and we know that it is supported by the argument, that some Bible histories are unfit for the perusal of youth ; and other parts contain trains of argument, on which they cannot judge. On the other hand, it is justly doubted, whether making a mystery to children, of historical facts, is really beneficial ; and whether those facts do not make stronger impression afterwards, than they would do if they were read in course, without notice, or constraint. We are not fond of any thing that tends to conceal from enquiring minds ; and we conclude that the best remed

against ill consequences, is a competent share of information in those who instruct, with a competent degree of skill, in communicating that information.

A Supplement to Junius identified, consisting of Fac-similes of Hand-writing, and other illustrations. Price 3s. Taylor and Hessey. London, 1817.

That the former parts of this Work were extremely well argued, we have already given our opinion ; but, have expressed our belief, which we still retain, that more than one person was concerned in the composition of the letters published under the name of *Junius*. We say the *composition* ; and in this we differ from the present writer, who supposes that *Junius* might be assisted, if at all, in the *transcription* of his originals. Were this proved, it would remove at once, all power of evidence from the means of comparison here employed. There could then, be no similarity of hand-writing ; but, the contrary is asserted, and we think with great reason, in this pamphlet.

As neither the life of an individual, nor the character of a public officer, is involved in this discussion, we see no harm in pursuing this argument. A considerable degree of popularity was given to evidence of this description in the case of the Duke of York's accusation by Mrs. Clarke. On that occasion half the clerks in the Bank and the Post Office were consulted ; but their opinions were too contradictory to be accepted as evidence ; and if private information may be relied on, that famous note which puzzled all who examined it, was *certainly not* the Duke's writing. We know this was the opinion of a gentleman deep in Mrs. Clarke's secrets, at the time. Since that controversy our courts of law have been reluctant to admit this species of evidence. We think them right ; and we know that feigned hands may be, and daily are, so effectually constructed and supported, that the most intimate friends cannot recognize the writers. Our author must, therefore, excuse us, if we hold his proofs by no means incontrovertible, though we continue greatly to admire his ingenuity, his power of argument, and his perseverance.

Literary Register.

Authors, Editors, and Publishers, are particularly requested to forward to the Literary Panorama Office, post paid, the titles, prices, and other particulars of works in hand, or published, for insertion in this department of the work.

WORKS ANNOUNCED FOR PUBLICATION.

BIOGRAPHY.

Nearly ready for publication, the Diary of John Evelyn, Esq. printed from the original MSS. in the Library at Wotton, embracing the greatest portion of the life of the celebrated Author of "The Sylva," a discourse on Forest Trees, and other works of long established literary celebrity. This extremely curious and valuable journal, contains his observations and remarks on Men, Manners, the Politics, Literature, and Science of his age, during his Travels in France and Italy, his residence in England towards the latter part of the Protectorate, and his connection with the Courts of Charles the 2nd, and the two subsequent reigns, interspersed with a variety of novel and interesting anecdotes of the most celebrated persons of that period. To this will be added, original private Letters from Sir Edward Nicholes, Secretary of State to King Charles 1st. during some important periods of that reign, with the King's answers in his own hand-writing, now first given to the world; also selections from the correspondence of John Evelyn, and numerous Letters from Sir Edward Hyde (Lord Clarendon) to Sir Edward Nicholes and Richard Brown during the Exile of the British Court. The whole highly illustrative of the events of those times, and affording numerous new facts to the Historian and Politician. The work will be comprised in 2 volumes royal 4to, and will be embellished with authentic portraits engraved by the best artists, partly from the most exquisite drawings of celebrated masters now in the possession of the Evelyn Family, comprising original Portraits of John Evelyn, of Sir Richard Brown, Ambassador to the Court of France, of Mary his daughter, wife of John Evelyn and of Sir Edward Nicholes, Views of Wotton House, one of which is worked from an original etching, by John Evelyn, and other interesting plates.

Madame de Staél's Memoirs of the Private Life of her Father (the celebrated M. Necker) are nearly ready for publication, in one volume 8vo. in French and English.

The long expected Memoirs of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, written by himself to a late period, and continued to the time of his death by his grandson, will appear in

November. It will form one volume 4to, printed uniformly with his Private Correspondence.

Octavo editions of Dr. Watkins' Memoirs of the late Rt. Hon. Richard Brinsley Sheridan, and Mr. Northcote's Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds, will be published in a few days.

At press, the Life of Richard Watson, Lord Bishop of Llandaff, written by himself at different intervals, and revised in 1814. Published by his Son, Richard Watson, LL.B. Prebendary of Llandaff and Wells. In 4to, with a portrait of his Lordship, from an original portrait by Romney.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

A new edition of the abridgement of Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary, revised by Dr. Carey, is nearly ready for publication.

The Rev. T. Kidd, of Cambridge, is preparing an edition of the complete Works of Demosthenes, Greek and Latin, from the text of Reiske, with collations and various readings.

DRAMA.

The Dramatic Works of the late Mr. Sheridan, with a correct life of the author, derived from authentic materials, are preparing for publication.

EDUCATION.

The Rev. D. Williams will soon publish in a duodecimo volume, the Preceptor's Assistant, or School Examiner in Universal History, Science and Literature.

FINE ARTS.

Mr. Richard Hand proposes to publish, a Practical Treatise on the Art of Painting on Glass, compiled from the manuscripts of his late Father, Richard Hand, historical glass painter to his Majesty.

Mr. H. Davy, of Beccles, will soon publish ten etchings of the Churches of Beccles and Bungay, and of Bungay and Mettingham Castles, with descriptive letter-press.

HISTORY.

Miss Lucy Aikin has in the press, Memoirs of the Court of Queen Elizabeth, including a large portion of biographical anecdote, original letters, &c.

Mr. John Muller's Universal History, translated from the German, is expected to appear next month in three octavo volumes.

MATHEMATICS.

Mr. Cole, of Colchester, has in the press, an introduction to Algebra, in a series of dialogues, designed for the use of those who have not the advantage of a tutor.

MEDICINE AND CHIRURGY.

Dr. John Mayo proposes to publish some Remarks on Insanity, in addition to those lately published by Dr. Thomas Mayo.

Sir Wm. Adams will soon publish, in an

octavo volume, a Practical Inquiry into the frequent Failures of the Operations on the Cataract, and the Description of a new and improved Series of Operations.

Mr. Wm. Wright, of Bristol, has a work on the Human Ear nearly ready for publication, in which the structure and functions of that organ will be anatomically and physically explained.

MEDICINE.

Dr. A. Marcett has in the press, an Essay on the Chemical History and Medical Treatment of Calculous Disorders, with engravings.

MINERALOGY.

Professor Jameson is printing, in two octavo volumes, a Treatise on Geognosy and Mineral Geography, illustrated by numerous plates.

MISCELLANIES.

Mr. Moir has in the press, curious and interesting subjects of History, Antiquity and Science, containing the earliest information of the most remarkable cities of ancient and modern times.

Mr. Taylor, the translator of Aristotle, is printing an edition of the Ethics, in two octavo volumes.

Mr. Wilson is engaged on a new work (which will be ready for delivery in a few days) descriptive and also illustrative, by the means of Diagrams, of a new and much admired species of Dancing "The Ecosaise."

Mr. Barlow, one of the Mathematical Teachers at Woolwich, will publish early in the month, an Essay on the Strength and Stress of Timber, founded upon a course of experiments made at the Royal Military Academy upon specimens procured from the Royal Arsenal and the Dock Yard, at Woolwich, in which a new Theory will be developed, founded upon the results of numerous experiments, on a great variety of subjects, assisted by communications from several gentlemen of great scientific research. The work will include an historical review of former Theories. The whole will be illustrated by numerous Tables and Plates.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Dr. Turton has ready for publication, a Conchological Dictionary of the British Islands. A residence of some years in Ireland has enabled the author to bring forward a large addition of new and valuable matter in this department of Natural History. The work will be printed in a portable form, and will be accompanied with a correct outline from the authors own Cabinet of some Individual of each Genus and Sub-division, mostly selected from such as are non-descript, or not known to British Collectors.

NOVELS.

A new Satirical Novel called "The Steyne," will make its appearance early in October.

Rosabella; or, the Mother's Marriage. By the author of Romance of the Pyrenees, Santo Sebastian, &c. will appear in 3 vols. 12mo.

At press, Manners, a Novel. In 3 vols. 12mo.

Miss Lefanu, author of Strathallen, has a novel in the press entitled Helen Montague.

PHILOLOGY.

Dr. Robertson, who has resided some years in the Ionian Islands, is printing a Concise Grammar of the Romaic or Modern Greek Language, with phrases and dialogues on familiar subjects.

POETRY.

Mr. C. Feist, author of Poetical Effusions, will soon publish the Wreath of Solitude, and other Poems, in a foolscap octavo volume.

The Confession; or, the Novice of St. Clare, and other Poems, by the author of Purity of Heart, will soon appear.

In the press, the City of Refuge, a Poem in four books, by Thomas Quin.

POLITICS.

Mr. Leckie's Historical Research into the Nature of the Balance of the Power in Europe, will appear in a few days.

THEOLOGY.

A third volume of Sermons by the late Rev. John Venn is in the press.

TOPOGRAPHY.

On the 1st of January next, will be published in one volume, royal 8vo. price 12s. in boards, embellished with Vignette engravings, an historical account of the City and Environs of Winchester, with descriptive walks. In the course of which every object distinguished for its historical importance, or interesting from its remote antiquity, will be carefully noticed. By Charles Ball.

Shortly will be published in 4to. with numerous engravings of Views, Antiquities, &c. an Historical and Topographical Account of Derbyshire; being the eighth part of *Magna Britannia*, or a concise account of several Counties of Great Britain. By the Rev. Daniel Lysons, A. M. F. R. S. F. A. & L. S. rector of Rodmorton, Gloucestershire; and Samuel Lysons, Esq. F. R. S. & F. A. S. Keeper of his Majesty's Records in the Tower of London.

At the same time will be published, Thirty-one Views of the most interesting and picturesque objects in the County of Derby, with short descriptions (being the eighth part of *Britannia Depicta*) engraved by the first Artists, from Drawings made by J. Farington, Esq. R. A.

The History of the City of Dublin, Ecclesiastical, Civil and Military, from the earliest account to the present period; its Charters, Grants, Privileges, Extent, Population, Public Buildings, Societies, Charities, &c. &c. extracted from the National Records, approved Historians, many curious and valuable Manuscripts, and other authentic Materials. By the late John Warburton, Esq. Deputy Keeper of the Records in Birmingham Tower, the late Rev. James Whitelaw, and the Rev. R. Walsh. M. R. I. A. This work will be published in 2 vols. 4to, illustrated by numerous Views of the principal Buildings, ancient and modern, Maps of the City, &c. and dedicated, by permission, to his Excellency Lord Whitworth,

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

The official account of the late Embassy to China: by Mr. Ellis, Secretary of Legation, will be published the 1st of October.

The official Journal of the late Captain Tuckey, on a Voyage of Discovery in the Interior of Africa, to explore the source of the Zaire or Congo: in 4to. with a large map, and other Plates and Wood cuts, is in the press.

Soon will be published, in 4to. illustrated by Maps and other Engravings, under the sanction of the Hon. East India Company, and dedicated by permission to the Right Hon. Lord Amherst, Personal Observations, made during the Progress of the British Embassy through China, and on its voyage to and from that country in the years 1816 and 1817. By Clarke Abel, Physician and Naturalist to the Embassy. This work will comprise the Author's personal narrative of the most interesting events which befel the British Embassy from the time of its leaving England to its return, together with his remarks on the Geology, Natural History, and Manners of the Country visited by it.

In the press, the Narrative of a Residence in Japan in the years 1811, 1812 and 1813, with observations on the Country and People of Japan. By Capt. H. Golownin, of the Russian Navy.

WORKS PUBLISHED.

AGRICULTURE.

A Review (and complete Abstract) of the reports to the Board of Agriculture from the several departments of England. By Mr. Marshall, 5 vols. 8vo. £3 3s.

ANCIENT ENGLISH LITERATURE REPRINTED.

Select early English Poets, No. 1, Lovelace's *Lucasta*, with a Fac-simile of the Portrait of *Lucasta* (Lucy Sacheverell) from the rare print by Faithorne. This work of which 250 are printed, will be continued

quarterly. It is supposed the selection will form eight volumes. 12mo. 7s.

ANTIQUITIES.

The Border Antiquities of England and Scotland; comprising specimens of Architecture and Sculpture, and other vestiges of former ages. Accompanied by descriptions. Together with illustrations of remarkable incidents in Border History and Tradition. By Walter Scott, Esq. Parts 16 and 17 together, containing 6 Plates, and 250 pages of Letter Press, Medium Quarto, £1 1s.; Imperial Quarto, £1 12s.; Indian Paper Proofs, £3 3s.

ARCHITECTURE.

An attempt to discriminate the Styles of English Architecture from the Conquest to the Reformation; preceded by a sketch of the Grecian and Roman Orders, with notices of nearly Five Hundred English Buildings. By Thomas Rickman, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of the last months of the life of Mr. Thomas Vaughan, late of Pentonville, and a short time Deputy Purveyor to his Majesty's Forces under Lord Wellington. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

The Life of Sir Thomas More, by his son-in-law, William Roper, Esq. To which is added an appendix of Letters. A new edition, enlarged and corrected, and embellished with a Fac-simile of the rare Portrait, by Valdor, from the first edition. 8vo. 18s.

BOTANY.

No. 24, of the new edition of Curtis's *Flora Londinensis*. By George Graves, F. L. S. Royal Folio, with six plates, 10s. plain; 16s. coloured.

CHEMISTRY.

Chemical Amusement: comprising a series of curious and instructive experiments on Chemistry, which are easily performed, and unattended by danger. By Frederick Accum, 12mo. 7s.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

An Inquiry into the Nature and History of Greek and Latin Poetry, more particularly of the Dramatic Species; tending to ascertain the Laws of Comic Metre in both those Languages. By John Sidney Hawkins, Esq. F. A. S. 8vo. 14s.

A Lexicon of the Primitive Words of the Greek Language, inclusive of several leading Derivatives, upon a new plan of arrangement. For the use of schools and private persons. By the Rev. John Booth, curate of Kirby Malzeard, near Ripon, Yorkshire. 8vo. 9s.

COMMERCE.

Pope's practical abridgement of the Custom and Excise Laws, relative to the Import, Export, and Coasting Trade of Great

Britain and her Dependencies; including Tables of the Duties, Drawbacks, Bounties, and Premiums; various other matter, and an Index. The third edition, corrected to August 18, 1817, 8vo. £1 11s. 6d.

EDUCATION.

Numa Pompilius, second Roi de Rome, par Florian. Seconde édition, avec la Signification Angloise des Idiomes et des Mots les plus difficiles au bas de chaque Page.— Revue et soigneusement corrigé par V. Wanostrocht, 12mo. 5s. bound.

GEOGRAPHY.

The Edinburgh Gazetteer, or Geographical Dictionary; comprising a complete body of Geography, Physical, Political, Statistical and Commercial. (Accompanied by an Atlas, constructed by A. Arrowsmith, Hydrographer to the Prince Regent.) Vol. I. Part I. 8vo. 9s.

A New General Atlas, constructed from the latest authorities. By A. Arrowsmith, Hydrographer to the Prince Regent. Exhibiting not only the Boundaries and Divisions, but also the Chain of Mountains and other Geographical Features of all the known Countries in the World; comprehended in fifty-three Maps, from original Drawings engraved by Sidney Hall. Royal 4to £1 16s. half-bound.

GEOLOGY.

Transactions of the Geological Society, Vol. IV. Part II. With numerous Maps and Plates, 4to. £3 3s.

HISTORY.

The Edinburgh Annual Register for 1815, 8vo. £1 1s.

Authentic Memoirs of the Revolution in France, and of the sufferings of the Royal Family, deduced principally from accounts by eye-witnesses. With engravings, 8vo 10s. 6d.

Memoirs of the Life of the Elder Scipio Africanus, with Notes and Illustrations. By the Rev. Edward Berwick, post 8vo. 7s.

JURISPRUDENCE.

A compendious Abstract of the Public Acts passed Anno 1817, with Comments, Notes, and a copious Index. By Thomas Walter Williams, of the Inner Temple, Esq. editor of the Quarto Digest of the Statute Laws, &c. 12mo. 4s. sewed.

MEDICINE AND CHIRURGY.

Medico-Chirurgical Transactions, published by the Medical and Chirurgical Society of London, with plates, Vol. VIII. Part I. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

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Foreign Literary Gazette.

AUSTRIA.

Agricultural Society at Vienna.

This society held a general meeting December 26, at which its patron the Archduke John presided, accompanied by the Archduke Maximilian.

The Secretary first read a report on the labours of the society since their last meeting; after which he presented the first Part of the society's Memoirs, then fresh from the press. The Archduke next caused a great number of implements to be presented to the society, comprising machines and utensils for saving labour, tools, grains, seeds, processes, drawings, &c. collected during his travels in France, England and Italy; these he placed at the disposal of the society, requesting that they might be examined, and that they might be used in the experiments instituted by the society.

The Abbé Harder presented several models which he had constructed by command of the Archduke; among which was particularly admired Smith's reaping machine, which he had executed with equal precision and elegance after the plate in the *Encyclopedie Britannica*.

The sitting was terminated by the nomination of several new members, as well ordinary as corresponding members: among the latter were Count Kotschubey, senator of Russia, Sir John Sinclair, and Mr. Arthur Young.

Panorama views becoming general.

M. Cornelius Sahr, painter of Panoramas is arrived at Vienna with several pictures of this description, which he intends to exhibit. Among others, Panoramas of Hamburg, of Cuxhaven, of Berlin, of Heidelberg, of Frankfort, of a part of the Rhine, and many localities on the Elbe. The artist proposes to obtain others from the most beautiful sites around Vienna; after which he will travel with the same intentions into Hungary, and eventually into Italy; he will return by way of Switzerland to Hamburg.

The Emperor of Austria has added a Professor's chair for the Italian language and literature, at the university of Pesth, in Hungary.

BAVARIA.

Botany encouraged.

There seems to be a disposition among the public establishments on the Continent to promote the study of Botany, by communicating to the Public a knowledge of

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what rarities they respectively possess. To this we may attribute the publication by M. de Schrank, director of the Botanic garden at Munich, of a work, the first fasciculus of which has appeared under the title of *Plantæ rariores Horti Academicæ Monacensis Fase. I. fol.* The plates are lithographic, or stone printing, and coloured; they are executed by the *Lithographic Institution*.

To the same disposition we are to attribute the appearance of *Horti et Provinciae Veronensis Plantæ novæ seu minus cognitæ quæ descriptiæ et observationiæ exornavit Cyrus Pollini*. The plates are engraved at the expense of the Agricultural Society at Verona.

To these must be added the *Flora Napolitana ossia Descrizione &c.* containing a description of the indigenous plants in the kingdom of Naples, by Dr. Tenore, director of the garden of Plants.

This work was begun under the command of Murat, *ci devant* King of Naples; and so far is to his credit. It is now continued, and is likely to be encouraged by Public patronage, as the *Flora* of the kingdom. It is a superb, and expensive work.

FRANCE.

Among the new journals planned and instituted in France, is one that distinguishes itself by its address to those professions which use the learned languages: — *Hermes Romanus*, the Latin Mercury, by J. N. Barbier-Vemers. It is printed in 12mo.; and professes the intention of restoring the Latin of France to the just purity of the language. As we know his Majesty Louis XVIII. to be an excellent Latin scholar, we pay more attention to his report on this work, than to most others that fall from the lips of Sovereigns. It is affirmed that he should say to the author, "Your work is useful to the classical student, and agreeable to the friends of letters; continue to give us good latin; only those who are well grounded in Latin, can well understand the French language." The remark may be applied to other languages beside the French.

Animal Magnetism.

We have repeatedly called the attention of our readers to the subsisting practice of this occult science, and to the zeal of its professors on the continent. We have now to report the institution of a journal, or *Library of Animal Magnetism*, by M. M. the members of the Society of Magnetism. This work will contain the best memoirs read at the sittings of the society, the *treatings* and cures performed by its

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members, the most important articles of its correspondence, with extracts from foreign works and journals, on the subject of Magnetism.

We presume to think that those who compose this journal have abundance of leisure as professional men,—and yet we expect to find in its pages not a small assortment of cures more than singly or doubly wonderful!

French opinion on English Riots.

A very deep politician, Monsieur C. A. Scheffer, has lately published, at Paris, a pamphlet under the title of *Essai Politique, &c.* A political essay on the English nation, and the British Government. The author is already known by his Political Picture of Germany, and his Essays on Four great Political Questions. We leave the whole of his work to come to his postscript, in which Mons. Scheffer politely informs us, that—"As to the insurrections which have taken place in many provinces in England, they demonstrate that the people are reduced to the last degree of suffering; and that they are willing to attempt every thing whatever, may they but find an end to their misery: they prove especially, that if England has now arrived at the highest degree of glory, as the ministry affirm, their glory is absolutely inseparable from misery, distress, and intestine troubles. May the enlightened nations of the continent take warning from so dreadful an example! May they stand convinced that all wars of ambition, however happily they may issue, of whatever importance their conquests may appear to be, are most ruinously costly to the people which support them;—they cost the prosperity, the tranquillity, and often the liberty of the nation."—If this be doubted, look at France under Bonaparte!

GERMANY.

Atmospherical Productions: not stones.

We lately introduced a reference to the observations of M. Chladni on the stones fallen from the atmosphere; a late number of the *Annalen der Physik* shews that the attention of this virtuoso takes a wider range. He has there furnished an article on sundry substances fallen from the atmosphere, which differ from the Meteoric stones. What is the nature of these substances we have no information; but the theme itself is a very proper one for the investigation and report of naturalists and philosophers.

ITALY.

Lately has been published at Verona, a description and use of a new scale appli

cable to the Barometer, by which to ascertain the heights of places without calculation, by Jacopo Bertoncelli. As the barometer may be rendered extremely useful in this respect, it is well to know what improvements have been made on it by foreign literati. This *ipsographic* table is preceded by a theoretical and practical sketch of barometrical measurement of heights and levels.

PRUSSIA.

More Letters from St. Helena.

At Königsberg have been published Letters of Madame Bertrand, written from St. Helena to a friend in France, translated from the French, by A. de Kotzebue. Not long ago we had a manuscript come from St. Helena, nobody knows how; but these letters have not even the guise of ever having been at St. Helena, and consequently they could not come from thence. The *doer* of them is the nominal translator, whose inexhaustible fancy treats on many recent events; as the Congress of Vienna, which is described as having deceived the expectations of the people of Germany; but whether the people of Germany had any ground for their expectations is left undecided. This politician in petticoats further treats on the universal and irresistible duty of serving in the militia; on the right of states to prevent their subjects from seeking another country, and forcing them to stay at home; to which is added, a peep at the future, with a judgment on what may occur in the year, 1818.

In one of the latter numbers of the Magazine of the society of Natural History at Berlin, is a table of thermometrical observations, made day by day, during the course of one hundred and fourteen years, collected by M. Gronau. This lapse of time implies the attention of succeeding generations; and marks the persevering disposition and accuracy of modern adepts in the sciences. Such registers must eventually furnish many curious and instructive facts.

Remarkable Military Physiognomy.

In a late work entitled *Darstellungen, &c.* Picture of the History of the War of Thirty years, by J. C. A. Rose, Magdeburgh, is a remarkable instance of physiognomical appropriation, which is at least curious, and possibly is correct.

The author takes occasion to delineate the manners, the administrations of the cities, and the private life of the Germans, at the period of the war that forms the subject of his history. Nor does he refuse insertion to several striking incidents in

the lives of the principal persons who rose to eminence during that time of trouble, such as Wallenstein, Count Henry Pappenheim, and General Tilly. Count Pappenheim, says the author, had formed his mind by study and by travel; but his disposition forced him into the career of arms, where he distinguished himself so highly as to gain the esteem and confidence of Tilly, an experienced general, at once circumspect and considerate, who had been brought up in the armies of Spain, commanded by the Duke of Alva, Don John of Austria, and Alexander Farnese, Prince of Parma.

Pappenheim, says the author, seemed to be born for war. Nature herself had imprinted on his forehead the mark of two swords crossing each other, and even in his old age this mark became visible whenever he allowed the vehemence of his character to obtain its natural sway. Report affirmed, that in his infancy he was never known to weep. His soldiers were strongly attached to him; his enemies esteemed him; and Gustavus Adolphus called him "the soldier." He was generous, he despised riches, he was vigilant and indefatigable. His whole soul was engrossed by avidity of military glory. To him Tilly confided the assault of Magdeburgh, and the destruction of the place."

RUSSIA.

New Voyage of Discovery round the World.

A fourth expedition for visiting distant parts, sailed from the port of Cronstadt, September 9, 1816. The Russian American Company purchased for this purpose the American ship Hannibal, that on board of which General Moreau returned to Europe. This name was changed to that of Kutusow; and her companion was the Suvarrow. The command of this expedition was given to Captain Hagemester, the same officers as commanded the Newa, during the expedition under Captain Krusenstern. We believe that we have mentioned this before; but not with these circumstances; and that intelligence has lately been received from these ships, via Kamtschatka.

The Imperial Academy of Medicine and Surgery, at Petersburgh.

A simple school of Medicine was founded at Petersburgh in 1706, and was successively improved, enlarged, and raised to the rank of an Academy. In 1808 this institution received a new organization; the number of the Professors' chairs was augmented, by the establishment of a chair for the Professor of the Veterinary Art, for

one of Pharmacy and for a Clinical Professor.

The course of instruction in this Academy, occupies four years, and is divided in the following manner:—

The first year, Mineralogy, Zoology, Philosophical Mathematics, Osteology, Syndesmology and Myology.

Second year, Chemistry, Anatomy, Physiology, Practical Anatomy, and Botany.

Third year, Pathology, Therapeia, Surgery, Pharmacology, and the art of Formulæ.

Fourth year, Practical Medicine, Midwifery, disorders of pregnant and lying-in women, of children, Legal Medicine, and medical principles in aid of the Public Police.

All these courses are delivered in the Russian language, in halls purposely fitted for the attendance. The veterinary students are instructed in Zootomy, in comparative Physiology, in Pharmacology, in Pathology, in Therapeutics, in Dietetics, in the knowledge of studs, and in Epizooties. The students in Pharmacy frequent all the courses of medical study, beside receiving particular instructions in Pharmacy.

The establishments attached to this Academy are,—

The Library, founded in 1756, and augmented from time to time by donations and purchases; so that it now forms a total of 16,283 works, in 25,642 volumes. Beside the works of physicians, ancient and modern, it contains many other scientific works and rare editions; and since 1815, all Russian works with their translations. This library also contains a collection of dried plants, from Russia, Siberia, the Ukraine, and foreign countries.

The cabinet of Natural Philosophy, founded in 1795, and greatly enlarged by purchases made in England, and also in Russia. The instruments are arranged under classes—the mathematical,—the philosophical,—the mechanical,—the astronomical. An observatory is attached to this cabinet.

The cabinet of Mineralogy comprises 4940 articles; mostly of Russian origin.

The cabinet of Zoology comprises 4899 numbers.

The cabinet of Chemistry and that of Zootomy are not yet arranged.

The Botanic garden is perfectly in order.

The Anatomical cabinet includes 1584 preparations, among which are 256 microscopic; with many drawings, models in plaster, wax, and an Egyptian mummy.

The cabinet of Surgery contains the greater part of instruments formerly used, as well as those of modern execution; with an extensive collection of bandages, arti-

ficial members, models of beds for the sick, &c.

The *cabinet of Pharmacy* is furnished with simple medicaments, and compounds prepared by the students.

The *cabinet of Midwifery* contains different instruments, osteological preparations, abortions, &c.

The *Clinical Institution* reckons thirty beds, and receives patients in every state and condition. The number of sick treated in this ward, amounts to 500 yearly.

The Academy also possesses a church, an infirmary for the students, and a phar-macy.

The general administration is under the immediate direction of the minister of public instruction. The number of scholars was originally fixed at 720; but, at present, the number is not more in the Academy at Petersburgh than 350, and in that of Moscow 255.

HISTORY OF M. MELLING'S VOYAGE
PITTORESCUE OF CONSTANTINOPLE;
WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF THE INTE-
RIOR OF A TURKISH HAREM.

IT is now some years since we directed the attention of our readers to that elegant and indeed superb work, the *Voyage Pittoresque of Constantinople and the shores of the Bosphorus*, by M. Melling. As the advantages of this gentleman for obtaining the views he has published were peculiar, we presume to think that some account of the manner in which he was favoured by fortune, will not be unacceptable.

Our opinion on the character of Sultan Selim III. is well known. That Monarch had indeed to complain of evil days and evil circumstances, among which his lot was cast. He saw the storm gathering,—yet saw no means of escape: he felt the inferiority of his own nation and people, as well in arts as in arms, but was, to his infinite mortification, thwarted in all his designs for their improvement. He paid for his patriotism with his life.

The Sultaness Hadigé, the sister of Sultan Selim, had always retained the affection of her brother; who often consulted her on his plans for gradually introducing among the semi-barbarous fanatics which he was called to govern, the arts and civilization of Europe. She favoured his designs, and coincided with his inclinations. The Sultaness had obtained permission to visit the delightful residence and gardens which the Baron Hubsch, who was *Chargé des Affaires* of the King of Denmark, had caused to be *created* in the village of Buyuck-déré. These gardens,

above all things, struck her fancy; and produced the most lively desire to possess their equal: but the difficulty of finding at Constantinople an artist adequate to the task of laying them out, appeared to be insurmountable. The Baron Hubsch, recommended Melling, who undertook the business.

But, at that time, M. Melling understood neither the language nor the customs of the Ottomans; and still less, no doubt, those of the Ottoman Court and family. An interpreter was assigned him. He foresaw the host of prejudices with which he should have to combat, even in the palace of the Sultaness. His very beginning was counteracted by those minor persecutions which the wisest of men cannot avoid; and which continued alienate the best. He determined to give way to none of them. To the general astonishment, he was observed to quit the palace suddenly, after some days of residence. The Sultaness, to whom he previously had the honour of being introduced, expressed the utmost dissatisfaction when this was reported to her; she entertained no doubt but the cause would be found in the misconduct of some of her officers.

M. Melling, having regained his liberty, was present at a Ball given by the Comte de Ludhoff, minister from the King of the Two Sicilies, when the arrival of a *Baltagee* from the Sultaness, commissioned to request his return, was announced. To this M. Melling acceded; and his restoration to office was marked by testimonies of respect not to be obtained in those places by submitting to intimidation or humiliating insolence. He resumed his proceedings with vigour. The Sultaness was also desirous of changing the ornaments in the interior of her palace: M. Melling, modelled in wax, those which he proposed to substitute;—the Sultaness saw and approved them. The plan of the garden being finished, the Artist received the title of Architect to the Sultaness; together with certain fixed appointments. He was at this time busily engaged in exchanging the gaudy colours and superabundant gilding which fatigued the eye, without satisfying it, for an elegant simplicity throughout the Palace. He daily acquired the confidence of the Princess in a higher degree: he also had made a progress in the Turkish language: he had direct intercourse with the Sultaness by means of correspondence. The Sultaness wrote any question that she wished to have answered, and sent it to M. Melling by one of her officers, who brought back his reply. This correspondence was carried on in the Turkish language, but

was written in European characters, of which the Sultaness had made herself mistress, by means of instructions received from M. Melling; and now the interpreter was dismissed.

The Grand Signior came frequently to visit his sister. He inspected, with great satisfaction, the labours of M. Melling, during their progress, and he commissioned the Artist to construct a Kiosk for him at *Beschik-tasch*; the interior of which might be ornamented in the European taste. As the Sultaness was constantly endeavouring to provide new means of amusement for her Imperial Brother, M. Melling proposed to her the formation of a garden on the principles of a labyrinth: the Sultaness was delighted; and was impatient till the plan was executed. The labyrinth was planted with lilacs, roses, acacias and other shrubs, which in those climates rise to considerable heights; and take every form that caprice or fancy dictates. The windings were so contrived, that almost all the paths led to the center, and the way out was discovered with difficulty. Sultan Selim, notwithstanding his habitual gravity, and even dejection, was much amused with the deceptions of this device of Dedalus. The first time the Sultaness admitted the young damsels, her attendants, to this labyrinth, was a day of diversion and indulgence. After the first gambols were over, and a desire of returning to the palace, began to take their place, the lasses endeavoured to effect their retreat by the several paths; but after many an attempt, they were infallibly brought back to the center, whence they had set out. That they had fallen into a magical net, and were under the power of enchantment, was the next persuasion. However, the prison seemed pleasant enough, and the garden was one continual scene of laughter, of ineffectual exclamation, and calling after their companions. The few which by good fortune, had found their exit, through the only passage for escape, stood laughing in the most provoking manner, and without mercy, at those unfortunates, who were still cooped up in the enchanter's castle. At length, the whole recovered their liberty; and from that day the greatest favour the Sultaness could bestow, was permission to resort to the perplexities of the labyrinth.

The *Bashi-Aga*, or first eunuch of the Harem of the Princess, saw with extreme regret, the importance attached to M. Melling. He passionately opposed every innovation; and whatever approached the European taste, was in his opinion in direct opposition to the laws of the Koran.

Not that he was, himself so perfectly obedient to the precepts of the prophet, but what he would occasionally take a cup of Greek wine with the Artist, whose influence he envied; but, at length his animosity rose to fury, which he vented against the Princess, herself. M. Melling who was walking in the garden, heard the whole dispute of which he was the occasion. He wrote immediately to the Sultaness, informing her of his determination to quit for ever a place where he could not be respected; inasmuch as the Sultaness herself could not maintain the respect that was her due. The deliberation was not long. The Princess acted with vigour: the *Bashi-Aga* was the next day thrown into a boat on the Bosphorus, and exiled to a distant island, whence he was not allowed to return.

The Sultaness employed M. Melling to construct a small residence in regular architecture.

Several of the Foreign Ministers applied to M. Melling for permission to visit the interior of the Palace, and the garden of the Sultaness Hadigé. The Sultaness never shewed herself on these occasions; but she sent them sweetmeats, coffee, sherbets, &c. She would also frequently have the complaisance to retire to the extremity of the Harem, in order to allow the strangers to see the interior of her apartments, and even her baths, which were adorned with marbles of all colours, in the purest taste, as well as the utmost magnificence.

Count Ludolf at the end of a visit to the gardens of the Sultaness, found in his boat, a variety of presents, which she had caused to be placed in it, according to Eastern usage:—such as several Cashmere shawls, pieces of rich silks of Indian manufacture, embroidered handkerchiefs, pastilles, used in the Seraglio, with bottles of essences and perfumed waters. Count Ludolf sent in return a present of goldsmith's work and jewellery, of exquisite workmanship to a great amount. His daughter was charged with the office of presenting these articles: and it happened that she came with them at a time when the Sultan was on a visit to his sister. The Prince had often expressed his desire to become acquainted with the talents and accomplishments which adorn the ladies of Europe. Mademoiselle de Ludolf was accompanied on this occasion by Mademoiselle Amoreux, daughter of the ancient Consul of France, at Smyrna. The first of these ladies was beautiful and elegant; in the prime and freshness of life; her deportment full of decorum and dignity. Mademoiselle Amoreux,

was a lively brunette, whose activity was a perfect contrast to the tranquillity of her charming associate. After their introduction to the Sultaness, who took a pleasure in receiving them with every attention, she continued to converse with them, asking them a variety of questions. She then ordered a harp to be brought, and Mademoiselle Amoreux played several airs with much grace and vivacity. Such graver tunes as were introduced received but a moderate approbation; but those of a gayer cast, and more sprightly, charmed the whole company. These young ladies also danced allemands and minuets, in the most graceful manner. The Sultan was all this while concealed behind a latticed skreen, where he could see these young ladies, without being seen.

M. Melling who was commissioned by the Sultan to transmit his highness' compliments in testimony of his satisfaction, was astonished at the knowledge of decorum possessed and preserved by that Prince.

M. Melling was further engaged not only to direct whatever related to architecture and design, but whatever was purchased for the Harem, and also with several acquisitions. The Sultan became increasingly fond of the European Arts. When M. Melling had finished the Kiosk of Beschik-tasch, the Sultan was so pleased with it, that he proposed to nominate him Architect to the Sultan, according to the request of his sister. Different views which M. M. had taken on the banks of the Bosphorus were thought so pleasing by the Sultan, and by Sultaness Hadigè that they did every thing to enable him to complete his collection; and this was the origin of a work which the European public has received with great satisfaction and applause.

At length, the Grand Signior conceived the project of building a magnificent palace, in the European taste, at the Seraglio point, in Constantinople. The finest marbles were at the command of the Architect; and neither care nor expense were to be spared to render the edifice worthy of that most admirable situation. M. Melling found his courage falter at so great an undertaking. He consulted M. Kaufer, an Architect of consummate abilities, (then with the Comte de Choiseul Gouffier, Ambassador from France, at Constantinople,) and who had recently engaged in the Turkish service. That Artist entered warmly into the intended scheme. But, the sudden invasion of Egypt by the French dissipated every hope of the two Architects: the war, alone, occupied every mind. The government had made no preparations to repel this aggress-

sion. Irritated against France, they were equally offended with every thing allied to the European system; and M. Melling was obliged to withdraw, not without regret, from the palace of the Sultaness.

The fate of the unfortunate Selim is known to our readers; and has met with their sympathy in various articles in our work: it may be proper to add an additional hint on the situation and condition of his sister, the patroness of M. Melling.

The daughters of the Royal Ottoman Family are, in early life, either married to Bashas, who are already governors of provinces, or the husbands to whom they are given are made governors, and are obliged to maintain these wives of honour, at a great expense. The Basha of Erzeroum, honoured with the hand of a princess of the blood, had a palace adjoining this of the Sultaness, in which he resided when at Constantinople: it had a single door into the precincts of her palace, which was opened only to himself, by her great black eunuch, whenever she thought proper to send for him.—An honour, which, whether our readers would or would not receive on these terms, must be left to their own decision, as men, and as Englishmen.

FISHERIES :

FURTHER PARTICULARS IN THE HISTORY OF THIS BRANCH OF COMMERCE.

A short time ago we thought it right to lay before our readers a sketch of the History of the Fisheries, as lately published in France, by M. Noel.* We take this opportunity of inserting a selection of further particulars from the same work.

The luxury of the Romans, as the Empire advanced, was certainly prodigious: some of the instances are very striking.

The *Scarus* was reckoned among the delicacies of the table before it was naturalized in the seas of Italy: Horace mentions it as such; but under the Emperors the liver of this fish brought astonishing prices: it was served in the center of dainties obtained from Persia and India. While Carthage was the rival of Rome, the Fisheries were followed only as a supply of food; but after the destruction of that city, they became objects of luxury. The table groaned under fish of the most costly kinds; and chiefs newly enriched by the spoils of Asia and Africa knew no bounds to their indulgence.

Fish were brought in light vessels from the coasts of Sicily and of Ionia: the peo-

* Com. LIT. PAN. N. S. Vol. VII. p. 262.

ple of the latter country invented the manner of forming holds, in which the Fish were preserved alive during the passage to Rome. Nevertheless the seasons and storms would sometimes prevent a supply; vast basins were therefore constructed, adjoining the sea; with strong dykes to resist the waves, and immense excavations in the sides of mountains. In these were kept Fishes from Syria, Egypt, the islands of Rhodes, and Crete, ready on all occasions. These reservoirs were of two kinds: fresh water and salt water. The first were called *plebeian*, as the *patricians* mostly affected the others, which cost in their construction as much as a sea-port. Lucullus, as a further refinement, caused deep caverns to be formed, to which the fish might retire for shade and coolness during the heats of summer—that they might lose nothing of their flavour and delicacy for the table.

After this extravagance the next fashion was to obtain tame fishes: and this incurred a most ruinous expense: for these inmates lived on no ordinary food. More was bestowed on these objects than on the children of the family.

And further still: certain kinds were considered as sacred, as well by the Romans as the Greeks. Of this the *Mullus* was a distinguished instance. To the elegance of its form, it united the property of a divine flavour, and of living both in fresh water and salt. Being known to quit the sea in spring time, for the natural *lochs* of the coast, the Romans availed themselves of the happy discovery, and placed this fish in their reservoirs, changing with the season: taking care to furnish it with those kinds of shell fish which they supposed to be its favourite food.

The *Mullus* was often sold for its weight in gold. The Emperor Tiberius, as Seneca relates, sold one by Auction between two bidders, Agicius and Octavius; it weighed four pounds, and was bought by the latter at the price of four thousand sesterces.* Asinius Celer paid eight thousand sesterces for a rarity of this kind; and Suetonius informs us that three of them were sold for thirty thousand sesterces.

The *Murena*, or rather the *Muremopa* (for the *Murena*, in M. Noel's opinion, is an ancient name for the eel), was kept in reservoirs; its value was mightily increased from the circumstance of the lamentations and tears of Antonia, a lady of the first fashion, for the death of one, for which she had taken a fancy, in the reservoirs of Baiae. Crassus was more afflicted for a similar

loss, than for the death of three of his children.

These fishes were rendered so tame, that they would come when called by their owners. The gills of these favourites were adorned with rings, like the ear-rings worn by the Roman ladies; and little golden *murenae* combined into chains and collets became the fashionable ornaments, necklaces, and bracelets, of the dames of the highest quality, which continued down to the eighth century, and even later.

Such was the fondness of the ancients, for the acquisition of what were difficulties by nature.

After all, these fisheries were but child's play to those which were carried on by the northern nations: they administered indeed to depraved taste; but, they neither supplied any proportion of food to the public, nor called out the energies and courage of those who engaged in them. It is among the storms and tempests of the north we must look for that contempt of danger which renders a fisherman or seaman fearless.

Clesel has not scrupled to affirm that the Herring Fishery in particular was followed on the coast of Norway, in ages prior to the historical epochas of the Greeks and Romans. Other writers have doubted this; and have placed its origin much lower. M. Noel thinks that we cannot err in placing the fisheries of Deumark, Norway, and Iceland, as far back as our earliest information will reach. In the year 888, a great quantity of herrings was caught near the island of Heligoland, if we may credit Schouning; and these were sent for sale into England; whence it is inferred that this was a quantity over and above the demand for home consumption, and this proves the flourishing state and activity of the fisheries, at that period.

The following century affords new proofs of the advantages derived by the Norwegians from this pursuit. The ports distinguished by this commerce, were Bergen, Tonsberg, and Nider-Aas, now called Drontheim. In Denmark the Lumford was so famous for the shoals of herrings which frequented it, that the inhabitants were reported to live on nothing else; deriving their subsistence from the sea, as elsewhere the inhabitants derive their's from the field. The preparation of such immense quantities of fish required the supply of a proportionate quantity of salt; the greater part of which was obtained from abroad; and principally from the merchants of Bremen.

About this time, Iceland, which had been discovered by accident, was slowly

* A *Sestertius* was nearly two-pence of our money.

but progressively peopled: at first by adventurers who addicted themselves to piracy; but the fisheries insensibly drew them off from that violent means of obtaining support, and they now followed the track of the Norwegians, though not with equal success.

At the period when the great herring fishery was stationed in the Baltic, and when the coast of Scania took its share in the profits, the export trade of the article was in the hands of two nations: The Slaves exported by land, and the Saxons exported by sea. These people, and generally those of lower Germany, made this fish their principal food. But when the more regular appearance of the shoals off Skanor and Falsterbo, was ascertained, the Brandenburghers on one part, and the Hanseatic confederacy on the other, seized on this branch of commerce. It cannot be supposed, that the kings of Denmark could view, without jealousy open or secret, this monopoly of a commerce so valuable, by strangers. Often they attempted to expel the Hanse towns from their fisheries at Skanor. Eric, one of these kings having caused some fishermen of Lubeck to be arrested, drew on himself the resentment of the whole confederacy. According to the Chronology of Cornerus, their troops besieged Copenhagen, took it by assault, pillaged it, rased the fortress, and returned, having loaded their vessels with wealth and plunder.

A war was the consequence; and now for the first time are mentioned those famous Sound duties, which have always been the subject of dispute by the maritime powers; and which in former times might have taken rise in the obligation of the king of Denmark to protect foreign vessels from pirates, in the North Sea and in the Baltic. Whether this was the real intention of that monarch may be doubted. He was master of both sides of the Sound; and he exercised the right of proprietor over the waters included in his dominions: but, his chief purpose was to humiliate the Hanse towns, which far from submitting to duties he demanded for liberty of passage, determined in a general assembly to have recourse to arms, and to fish for herring and salt their fish, under this protection, notwithstanding any opposition from the king of Denmark.

Squadrons were armed on both sides; and severe fighting ensued. In the first encounter the confederated cities had the advantage; they were defeated in the second; but having put to sea in greater strength, they recovered their superiority, and constrained the king to fly from his own do-

minions: they took in one campaign Copenhagen, Helsingfors, Falsterbo, Skanor, Nikoping, and many other places. Negotiation became indispensable: a treaty of peace was concluded at Stralsund, which regulated the various interests, and comprised the Batavians also;—the cities of Amsterdam, Hardwick, Deventer, Middleburgh, &c. places destined to act a most important part in the history of the herring fishery.

The senate of Denmark, in the absence of their king, signed a treaty, by which they transferred for fifteen years the strong places of Scania, with two-thirds of their revenues. The king being deprived of all resources, confirmed the whole, and died after a reign of thirty-five years, chequered with signal vicissitudes. Margaret of Waldemar, his daughter, married the King of Norway; and during her life, and that of her son Olaus, the superiority of her genius held the Hanse Towns in check, and proper respect; but Eric of Pomerania, who succeeded, had new troubles to struggle against.

Holland and Zealand are so favourably situated for the fisheries, that the origin of their commerce is self-evident. The fisheries, and above all the Herring fishery, introduced them as merchants, led them to distant shores, and enabled them to undertake those maritime expeditions, with which they have been familiar, and by which they have been distinguished. The first inhabitants of these marshes were obliged to depend on the ocean for their food. The soil, though it gave them birth, could not maintain them. Necessity made them fishermen and seamen; and practice taught them the art of preparing fish equal, and at length, superior, to those of any other people.

The Brill was the first port that conducted the Herring fishery on regular principles. Zirickzee soon followed, and the wealth of these towns became the object of emulation to others: the fisheries at the mouth of the Meuse, and the neighbouring coasts increased, and extended to Scotland and to Norway. Nor were the labours of the Hollanders less successful in the old fishing stations of Denmark and Lower Germany. Campen, a town of Over Issel, had long maintained a fishing establishment on the coast of Scania, in which other Dutch ports participated by their vessels, under an agreement with the Kings of Denmark and Sweden. A company was formed at Middleburgh, in 1271, under the protection of the Earls of Flanders, in order to ensure the stability of the fisheries, and to promote their further enlargement.

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"Agriculture, says the Abbé Raynal, could never be a leading object in Holland, although the land be cultivated to the utmost perfection of which it is susceptible; but the Herring fishery stands this country in the stead of agriculture: it is a new means of subsistence, a school for sailors: born on the waves, they plough the seas, they draw from thence their support, they struggle with storms, and they learn, without hazard, to vanquish difficulties and dangers."—"Without woods, without forests, writes Bentivoglio, Holland alone constructs more ships than almost the whole of Europe besides, [this was true, in his days, though not true now.] She owes this ability to the Herring fishery; with the sturdy arms employed in that occupation, she disconcerted the tyranny of the Spaniard, and came out from the waters which surrounded her, victorious over oppression."

"Although this fishery (of Herrings) and the art of salting the fish, observes Voltaire, seems to be no very great object in the History of the World, nevertheless, it is the basis of the greatness of Amsterdam, in particular; and to say truth, further still, it has converted a country formerly barren and despicable into a rich and respectable power."

Such are the testimonies of eminent writers to the importance of the Fisheries: it need not be repeated, that the most eminent statesmen of the British nation have coincided in this opinion, and have done their utmost to enforce it, in behalf of their own country. Comp. Vol. II. p. 529, &c.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE

BRITISH SETTLEMENTS IN INDIA.

In our last Number (Vol. VI. p. 975) we inserted some account of a very rich Brahman, resident in Calcutta, named Ram-Mehun-Raya, who has renounced idols, and become a worshipper of one Supreme Being. A reference was also made to his translation of the Vedanta; of which we now set before our readers an extract, in order to enable them to judge of his authorites, and of the principles he wishes to support. It is taken from a pamphlet re-published by Messrs. Hoitt, 1817.

In our opinion such principles were extant among the learned Heathen in the days of the promulgation of the Gospel,

The subject would lead us too far at this time; but we consider it as well worthy the attention of the learned among our Greek scholars.

EXCERPTA FROM A TRANSLATION OF AN ABRIDGMENT OF THE VEDANT.

The Veds not only call the celestial representations, Deities, but also in many instances give the divine epithet to the mind, diet, void space, quadruped animal, slaves, and flymen; as, "The Supreme Being is a quadruped animal in one place, and in another he is full of glory. The mind is the Supreme Being, it is to be worshipped," "God is the letter *ku* as well as *khu*," and "God is in the shape of slaves and that of flymen;" The Ved has allegorically represented God in the figure of the Universe, viz. "Fire is his head, the Sun and the Moon are his two eyes," &c. And also the Ved calls God the void space of the heart, and declares him to be smaller than the grain of paddy and barley: but from the foregoing quotations, neither any of the celestial Gods, nor any existing creature, should be considered the Lord of the Universe, because the third chapter of the Vedant explains the reason for these secondary assertions, thus: "By these appellations of the Ved, which denote the difusive spirit of the Supreme Being equally over all creatures by means of extension, his omnipresence is established;" so the Ved says; "All that exists is indeed God," i.e. nothing bears true existence excepting God, "and whatever we smell or taste is the Supreme Being;" i.e. the existence of whatever thing that appears to us, relies on the existence of God. It is indisputably evident that none of these metaphorical representations, which arise from the elevated style in which all the Veds are written, were designed to be viewed in any other light than mere allegory. Should individuals be acknowledged to be separate deities, there would be a necessity for acknowledging many independent creators of the world; which is directly contrary to common sense, and to the repeated authority of the Ved. The Vedant also declares "That Being which is distinct from matter, and from those which are contained in matter, is not various, because he is declared by all the Veds to be one beyond description;" and it is again stated that, "The Ved has declared the Supreme Being to be mere understanding;" also in the 3d chapter is found that, "The Ved having at first explained the Supreme Being by different epithets, begins with

the word *Uthu*, or now, and declares that "All descriptions which I have used to describe the Supreme Being, are incorrect," because he by no means can be described; and so it is stated in the sacred commentaries of the Ved."

The 14th text of the 2d sec. of the 3d chapter of the Vedant declares, "It being directly represented by the Ved, that the Supreme Being bears no figure nor form;" and the following texts of the Ved assert the same, viz. "That true being was before all." "The Supreme Being has no feet, but extends every where; has no hands, yet holds every thing; has no eyes, yet sees all that is; has no ears, yet hears every thing that passes." "His existence had no cause." He is the smallest of the small, and the greatest of the great; and yet is, in fact, neither small nor great!"

.....

Devotion to the Supreme Being is not limited to any holy place or sacred country, as the Vedant says, "In any place wherein the mind feels itself undisturbed, men should worship God; because no specific authority for the choice of any particular place of worship is found in the Ved" which declares, "In any place which renders the mind easy, man should adore God."

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EXTRACTS FROM THE UPANISHAD OF THE VEDA.

The Pupil asks of his Spiritual Father, *Who is he?* (God.)

He [answers the spiritual parent,] who is the sense of the sense of hearing; the intellect of the intellect; the essential cause of language; the breath of breath; the sense of the sense of vision;—This is the being, concerning whom you would enquire:—Learned men having relinquished the notion of self-independence, and self-consideration, from knowing the Supreme understanding to be the sole source of sense, enjoy everlasting beatitude, after their departure from this world.

Hence no vision can approach him; no language can describe him; no intellectual power can compass or determine him. We know nothing of how the Supreme Being should be explained: He is beyond all that is within the reach of comprehension, and also beyond nature, which is above conception. Our ancient spiritual parents have thus explained him to us.

If you, [continues the Spiritual Parent,] from what I have stated, suppose and say, that "I know the Supreme Being thoroughly," you, in truth, know very little

of the Omnipresent Being; and any conception of that Being, which you limit to your powers of sense, is not only deficient, but also his description, which you extend to the bodies of the celestial Gods, is also imperfect; you, consequently, should enquire into the true knowledge of the Supreme Being. *To this the pupil replies:* "I perceive that at this moment, I begin to know God."

"Not that I suppose," continues he, "that I know God thoroughly, nor do I suppose that I know him at all; as among us he, who knows the meaning of the above stated assertion, is possessed of the knowledge respecting God;" viz. "that I neither know him thoroughly, nor am entirely ignorant of him."

[*The Spiritual Father again resumes:*] He, who believes that he cannot comprehend God, *does* know him; and he who believes that he can comprehend God, *does not* know him; as men of perfect understanding acknowledge him to be beyond comprehension; and men of perfect understanding suppose him to be within the reach of their simplest perception.

.....

In a battle between the Celestial Gods and the Demons, God obtained victory over the latter, in favour of the former (or properly speaking, God enabled the former to defeat the latter.) But upon this victory being gained, the Celestial Gods acquired their respective dignities, and supposed that this victory and glory were entirely owing to themselves. The Omnipresent Being having known their boast, appeared to them with an appearance beyond description.

They could not know what adorable appearance it was: they consequently, said to Fire, or properly speaking, the God of Fire, "Discover thou, O God of Fire, what adorable appearance this is?" His reply was, "I shall." He proceeded fast to that adorable appearance, which asked him, "Who art thou?" He then answered, "I am Fire, and I am the origin of the Ved, that is, I am a well known personage." The Supreme Omnipotence upon being thus replied to, asked him again "What power is in so celebrated a person as thou art?" He replied, "I can burn to ashes all that exists in the world." The Supreme Being then having laid a straw before him, said to him "Canst thou burn this straw?" The God of Fire approached the straw, but could not burn it, though he exerted all his power: He then unsuccessfully retired, and told the others, "I have been unable to discover what adorable appearance this is." Now they all said to Wind (or properly to the God of Wind) "Discover thou, O God

of Wind, what adorable appearance this is?" His reply was, "I shall." He proceeded fast to that adorable appearance, which asked him, "Who art thou?" He then answered, "I am Wind, and I pervade unlimited space; *that is, I am a well-known personage.*" The Supreme Being upon being thus replied to, asked him again, "What power is in so celebrated a person as thou art?" He replied, "I can uphold all that exists in the world." The Supreme Being then having laid a straw before him, said to him, "Canst thou uphold this straw?" The God of Wind approached the straw, but could not hold it up, though he exerted all his power. He then *successfully retired, and told the others,* "I have been unable to discover what adorable appearance this is." Now they all said to the God of Atmosphere, "Discover thou, O revered God of Atmosphere, what adorable appearance this is?" His reply was, "I shall." He proceeded fast to that adorable appearance, which vanished from his view. He met at the same spot a woman, *the Goddess of Instruction*, arrayed in golden robes, in the shape of the most beautiful Uma.* He asked her, "What was that adorable appearance?" She replied, "It was the Supreme Being, owing to whose victory you are all advanced to exaltation." The God of Atmosphere, from her instruction, knew that it was the Supreme Being *that had appeared to them.* *He at first communicated that information to the Gods of Fire and of Wind.* As the Gods of Fire, Wind, and Atmosphere, had approached to the adorable appearance, and had perceived it, and also as they had known, prior to *the others*, that it was indeed God *that appeared to them*, they seemed to be superior to the other Gods. As the God of Atmosphere had approached to the adorable appearance, and perceived it, and also as he knew, prior to *every one of them*, that it was God *that appeared to them*, he seemed not only superior to every other God, but also *for that reason exalted above the Gods of Fire and Wind.*

.....
HINDOO COLLEGE, CALCUTTA.

Opening of the School.

The Calcutta Gazette contains the following account of the opening of a school attached to the college:—

On Monday, the 20th of January, the school of this institution was opened, at ten o'clock. Before eleven, all the scholars were assembled to the number of twenty.

Nascitur exiguus, sed opes acquirit eundo.

* The wife of Siva.

They were dismissed at past one. During the whole, or part of this time, were present the following managers of the college; viz. Gopee Mohun Thakoor, a governor of the Hindoo College; Baboo Radhamadub Bonerjee, Joykishun Sing, Gopee Mohun Deb, and Huree Mohun Thakoor; many opulent natives, who were in general the parents or patrons of the scholars; Bug-hoomonee Bidyabhosan, Chutoorbhooj Nyacerutun, Sooba Sastree, Ramdul Turkoochooramonee Bhutacharug, Mitronjoy Bidyalunkur, Tarapursad Nyauhlosun, Subhamud Bidyabagis, and other Pundits; besides Mohunpursad Thakoor, Baboo Radha-kant Deb, and other literary natives. The levee at the Government House, which began at eleven o'clock, and the great distance of the school house (No. 304, Chittore Road) from the European part of the town, prevented the attendance of many English gentlemen. Among those who came, were the honourable the Chief Justice, and Mr. Harington.

Teaching commenced and was carried on under various disadvantages. Although every thing had been avoided which might assemble numerous spectators, their number and curiosity were sufficient to cause inconvenience. The teachers and scholars had had no previous acquaintance or communication; and the proficiency of the latter, on which their distribution into classes depended, was to be ascertained on the spur of the occasion. Those present, however, expressed themselves to be much pleased with the economy of the school, and the exertion of the teachers. Some of the natives were much struck with several of the practices of the new method—the monitors pointing with rods, the use of one large card for a whole class, and the sand-writing. They observed that that method was quite unknown when **THEY** were scholars; and they doubted not, that it would cause their children to make a much more rapid progress than they had done.

Most of the scholars having previously been in other seminaries, or received instruction at home, were found to possess some knowledge of English reading and writing. Their parents and friends observed, that they had taken them from under other teachers, in the confidence that in this institution, expressly intended for the liberal education of the Hindoo children, their progress would be more rapid, and their ultimate proficiency greater. The Pundites testified great satisfaction on this interesting occasion; and said, that to-day they witnessed the beginning of what they hoped would issue in a

great diffusion of knowledge. A learned native expressed his hopes, that the Hindoo College would resemble the bur, the largest of trees, which yet is at first but a small seedling.

On Tuesday teaching began at ten, and ended at three. The number of scholars was twenty-one. The first lesson in Persian was given that day.

At a meeting of the managers, on Feb. 8th, it was ordered, that seventeen free scholars should forthwith be admitted, under the patronage of the committee, into the school of the institution.

MADRAS.

An additional instance of indisposition in the natives to their present idolatrous system of Religion.

THE reader will observe some peculiarities in this instance, which deserve to be well ascertained, and clearly understood.

June 24.—A respectable Heathen, a Gentoo, who seemed, about five months ago, to have strong impressions of the truth of the Gospel, on his mind, and who then visited us many times, but whom we had not seen during the last three or four months, to-day introduced his two daughters to us; the one eleven, the other eight years of age. He told us that his father-in-law, and other relations, had grown a little indifferent about his despising their evil customs and expressions, and becoming a Christian. He spake also about baptism; and asked advice what to do with his two wives, and whether, if baptised, he would be permitted to retain both; some persons having told him that he would not be permitted. On questioning him, he said, that according to their law, which he formerly followed in ignorance, both were his proper wives. The one he had been married to about twenty years, to the other ten. By the latter he had two children. He had proposed a divorce to the one; but though she, as well as the other, is not very favourable to Christianity, neither will separate from him, but will go whithersoever he goeth. We asked him, "Do they know any thing about Christianity? and did you not inform them of its nature?" He said, that he had informed them; but they themselves said, that they must yet learn. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, and being reminded of the words of St. Paul on the subject (though he speaks only of one wife) we thought he might retain both women, even after baptism: and told him, therefore, to be quiet; and if they would stay with him, to let them stay.

August 15.—The Gentoo (see June 24th) was again with me; and during our conversation said, "But, Sir, I am always

distressed in my mind with regard to Christianity." I told him, "You will never get rest, so long as you remain as you are."—"Why?" said he.—"Because," I replied, "you fear men more than God." I especially alluded to his being influenced too much by his external affairs, which hinder him from receiving baptism, and confessing the Lord freely, in whom he professes to believe. The answer visibly struck him, and he said, "Yes, Sir, it is so." After several other conversations, he mentioned that his wives had a wish to be baptised, on a day when their caste has a festival. But I told him, that neither he nor his wives, nor any body else, should expect to be baptised, unless they had previously gone through a regular course of instruction in the principles of the Christian Religion: to which he consented, and said that they would begin. He promised to let me know his and their firm resolution in a week's time."

We wish to call attention to the refusal of the Missionary to admit this man to baptism; as it marks in the strongest manner, the views and course of proceeding which ought to govern him.

Mr. Thompson observes, that this man is of some eminence in Black Town. He has considerable readiness in English; and has great skill, uncommon for a native, in geography and astronomy. He is completely detached from Heathenism, but his disposition to Christianity is yet very suspicious.

August 10.—The Catechist related to me an answer, which one of our tall school boys (a Heathen) had given him this morning, when passing by a person worshipping his idol, he had conversed with the people on the vanity of their idolatry. This cheers me in my labours; and increases my hope, that they will not, under divine influence, be in vain. Praised be his name! for what can men do? The answer was this—"Sir, before my coming to your school, I too was like this foolish man, and always worshipped such stones, imitating my parents and others; but since I came to your school, I never do so, nor like to do so; since I have learned by the Catechism and Ten Commandments, that God is He who created me and all things, and preserves me; that he is a self-existing Being, and, as our minister saith, that no man can see him, except he become a new creature. Such stones they worship foolishly. I do not know for what reason our forefathers, as well as other people, have chosen this mode of worship. I have asked my parents, 'Why do you worship this and that?' and have told them, that I am

now ashamed to do so, since I got a little knowledge. My mother answered, 'It is true; and I am very glad that you know the truth, but we must do as our neighbours do, and imitate them: if not, they will excommunicate us.'

BOMBAY.

Fatal Effects from foul air; a subject on which seamen are not sufficiently cautious.

Bombay Courier, March 1, 1817.—A singular but melancholy accident happened on board the Grab Hamoody, Naequa Cooyt Coya, in the course of her voyage from Calcutta to this port. When off Ceylon, about two months ago, on sounding the pumps, it was observed that the ship had made more water than usual, upon which a man went down into the well to ascertain the state of it; not immediately returning nor giving any answer when called to, his brother went down after him; as he also did not return nor give any answer, the serang of the ship went down, but he likewise returned no answer; a man then descended with a lanthorn, and it was observed that when he had reached the bottom, the lanthorn dropped out of his hand and the man himself fell down: the main hatches were then opened, and a passage made to the place by unstowing part of the cargo of rice. The four men were found lying senseless round the pump, but with some appearance of life remaining; they were immediately removed, but we regret to state that they all died in the course of an hour or two afterwards. The cause of this unfortunate accident has arisen, without doubt, from the well of the pump having been filled with an aerial gas destructive to life, most probably carbonic acid gas, which being considerably heavier than atmospheric air, would remain at the bottom of the well. This gas is most abundantly diffused throughout nature; it is found in mines, caverns and cellars, and causes instant death to any animal that inhales it undiluted. The accident may have been occasioned by nitrogen gas, which forms a component part of atmospheric air, but which, when deprived of its other component part oxygen, is highly destructive to life. This decomposition of atmospheric air is very likely to occur in the hold of a ship.

One of the two gases has no doubt occasioned the fatal accident; both gases are equally destructive to animal life, and both instantly extinguish the flame of a candle when immersed in them. The latter circumstance furnishes an easy test of the air; for if a lighted candle, after being let

down into a cellar, the hold of a ship, or wherever there may be reason to suspect the presence of noxious gas, continues to burn at the bottom, the air is fit for respiration, although, even in this case, if the place has been long shut up, the precaution of admitting fresh air and throwing water into it should not be omitted. We are informed by our professional friends that persons suffocated from foul air seldom recover unless instantly removed into the open air. If the removal be effected in time it is generally of itself sufficient, but it too frequently fails, from the very active and destructive nature of the poison. Frictions over the whole body, throwing cold water over, or spunging it with water and vinegar, should be employed.

MAURITIUS.

Devastations by the fire to be restored with improvements.

A proclamation has been issued by his Excellency R. T. Farquhar, Esq. governor and commander-in-chief of the Islands of Mauritius and dependencies, &c. by which it is decreed that certain precautions shall be taken in the reconstruction of the town of Port Louis, in order to prevent the recurrence of the dreadful catastrophe by which it was destroyed in September last. This act of the colonial government is dated 26th February 1817. Its principal provisions are that 11,000 toises shall be added to the superficies of the town, which before occupied about 40,000 square toises. The Rue Royale shall be opened to the width of fifty feet, other streets are to be forty, forty-two, thirty-six, &c. several new streets are of course to be formed, others to be suppressed. Provisions are established for the direction of those owners of emplacements whose property may be disarranged by the new disposition of localities. The kitchens are to be built with stones and masonry, and shall be covered with flat or other safe roofs, not with modern shingles. Fire places to be constructed of masonry, and commissioners of police to fix and regulate the height of chimneys.

JAVA.

Dangerous rock, on which the Alceste was lost.

Batavia, March 11th, 1817.

SIR,—As the unfortunate loss of H. M. ship Alceste, by striking on a sunken rock, when entering the Straits of Gaspar, on the 18th last month, may, when communicated to you, prove of infinite utility in preserving future navigators of these straits from the danger, I embrace the earliest op-

portunity of informing you, that the west side of Gaspar Island, bore from the wreck, N. 8 deg. E. North end of Rilo Heat S. 40 deg. E. and the small island on the west side of Rilo Heat (called by the Malays, Rilo Chicalla, or Saddle Island) S. 5 deg. W. distance from the nearest part of Rilo Heat between three or four miles. The rock, or rather small coral reef, is steep to ; the cast of the lead just before the ship struck was seventeen fathoms, which was about the depth we had by both hand and patent leads, kept constantly going, from passing Gaspar Island.

By the above bearings, you will perceive we were steering in the fair open channel, as laid down in all the charts for passing about midway between Rilo Heat and the three feet rock discovered by Lieutenant Ross, and perfectly clear of all indicated dangers.

It is very probable the look-out man at the mast head, would have seen and given notice of the rock time enough for us to have passed on either side of it, but the sea had the whole morning been *discoloured by fish spawn upon its surface*. During the fortnight we remained on Rilo Heat, we had opportunities of observing how very inadequately these straits have as yet been surveyed, and how much is still wanting to render them securely navigable; upon which interesting subject, I shall take an early opportunity of communicating with you, on my return to England.

Capt. Horsburg, East India House.

NEW ZEALAND.

FOR the following accounts of certain ceremonies among the New Zealanders, the public is indebted to the Rev. Mr. Marsden, who has lately visited the island, and had transactions with the natives. The gradual sense of religion, and attention to religious duties, which is gaining ground among them, presents a pleasing and interesting picture.

FUNERAL SOLEMNITIES.

April 8th.—Attended a mourning ceremony. The relatives of five natives who had been dead some time, but whose bodies were now taken up for the purpose of preserving the bones, assembled to mourn over them. The same shouting and crying were to be heard as on other occasions. The faces and breasts of the mourners were, as usual, besmeared with blood. It is customary for the New Zealanders to take up the bodies of their friends after death. They clean the bones, and cast the

flesh away. A common person's bones are cleaned once at least; but the bones of a chief are taken up four or five different times, and finally put into a basket. They are preserved as sacred reliques. Children are brought to cry over the bones of their ancestors, in order to perpetuate their memory. The manner in which the New Zealanders take care of their dead is particularly disgusting. They will carry the corpse of a relative several miles upon a bier, a month or two after the decease. Three of the above persons had been dead only one month. The skull is exposed while the people are crying.

April 15, 1815.—The remains of Duaterra and his wife were carried from Tippona to Motoo Terra, a distance of fifteen miles. Lamentations as usual.

June 16.—Died, after a short illness, Tararakoo, the uncle of the late Duaterra.

On Sunday, June 18, Mrs. Kendall and I went to the place where the mourners were assembled. The corpse was decorated with feathers, and the forehead bare, as usual. The people were lamenting over the body, and cutting themselves, according to their manner, until the blood gushed out. Such scenes are truly distressing.

Interview of the Natives with an adversary.

Sunday, June 4.—The natives of Tippona, hearing of Captain Parker's arrival, and knowing him to have been concerned in the destruction of their island, were exceedingly desirous to see him, and requested me to give him an invitation to my house: this I did, and he came this morning. When he landed, a considerable number of natives having collected together, two or three of the principal surrounded him; and, pointing to the island where the town formerly stood, accosted him, in their broken English, to this effect:—"Captain Parker, see island! Captain Parker see island!"—(meaning the island of the late Tippahee.) The Captain was at no loss to comprehend their meaning; nor was I at all displeased at their conduct, as I knew it was not their intention to hurt him. I requested them to say no more until Divine Service was over, as it was then time to assemble to worship God. They attended to my request immediately. As many as could come into my house; and the remainder flocked round the door. When prayers were over, I told them that Captain Parker and the other Captains of the Whalers had been informed, previous to the destruction of their island, that their late lamented chief, Tippahee, was the ringleader of the destruction of the Boyd, and her ship's company; that they had been told falsehoods, for

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Tippahee was a good man, and the people of Tippoona were good men; and Captain Parker now wished to make peace with them: he would not hurt them any more. The natives, addressing themselves to Captain Parker, through their speaker (for one of them could speak English tolerably well), told him how many men, women, and children had been killed; how many bullets had passed through the legs and arms of others; and that seven bullets had passed through the raiment of Tippahee, one of which wounded him, but not mortally; and that all the rest of the inhabitants swam for their lives, and made their escape, except nine women, who, being wounded, sat on the beach, and were discovered at daylight, but not killed by the sailors. The interpreter added, that the natives were now ready to make peace; upon which several of them rose up, in order to shake Captain Parker by the hand.

The settlers were very much gratified with this interview. The peaceable manner in which the natives of Tippoona represented their wrongs, without any sudden bursts of passion, and the readiness manifested by them to make peace, have confirmed our good opinion. It is truly gratifying to observe them making such rapid progress toward civilization. It is also pleasing to see a small number of them pay some attention to the Lord's day. Some of the chiefs have declared that it is their intention not to do any work on that day.

Military Exercises.

Jan. 22.—The settlement is crowded with visitors from the River Thames, the North Cape, Whangoroa, and different parts of the country. We can now supply it with potatoes, which our friends have brought, for some mouths to come. It is pleasing to see the perfect harmony which subsists between us and all the natives. They are busy in performing their military exercise. A stranger would be terrified with the shoutings, and the noise of the spears, battle axes, clubs and muskets, dashing one against another. They strive to excel one another in making wry faces, putting out their tongues, rolling their eyes, and trying every method to make themselves look frightful. But we think nothing of all this, as we know we are at peace with them. The female settlers are now under no apprehensions respecting their safety. We do not publicly oppose the natives in their Heathenish customs; but speak a word in season, as we have an opportunity.

Snakes extremely vivacious.

Two snakes, measuring about thirteen inches each, were some time ago discovered

in a log of firewood, in the yard of Mr. Cubitt's house in George street, close to the back door. This being the winter season, they were probably in a state of torpor, or must have been disturbed by the previous rude motion of the wood. As soon as they were exposed they endeavoured to crawl away, but were severed with an axe, and supposed to be killed; one of the reptiles, however, that had been cut asunder in the middle, was alive the next morning, and darted its tongue out at the approach of one of Mr. Cubitt's sons, who then put a period to its existence.—*New South Wales.*

LORD AMHERST'S VOYAGE TO CHINA.

His Lordship sailed from Portsmouth, on the 9th of February, 1816, on an embassy to the Court of Pekin, on board his Majesty's frigate *Alceste*, Capt. M. Maxwell; accompanied by the *Lyra* brig of war, Capt. B. Hall, and the General Hewitt Indianaman, Capt. Campbell.

His Lordship touched at Madeira, Rio Janeiro, the Cape of Good Hope, and Batavia; and the voyage was extraordinary for its rapidity, the ships having traversed 14,000 miles in 92 days under sail. In the beginning of July the embassy arrived on the coast of China, and proceeded up the Yellow Sea; having been joined by Sir G. Staunton, at the Great Lemma, Sir G. having been sent down to say the embassy would be received with every attention. On the 9th of August the embassy disembarked safely in the Gulf of Pe Cheli, which is not far distant from the capital. While on their journey every effort was made by the Mandarines to induce his Excellency to comply with the Tartar ceremony of the *Katon*—which was resisted on the ground of the precedent of Lord Macartney; but every demonstration of respect, consistent with the dignity of his Sovereign, and the honour of his Nation, was freely offered by his Excellency. This degrading ceremony of kneeling and *knocking the head* (the literal expression in Chinese) nine times against the ground, is not only demanded from the Ambassadors of all tributary Kings (as every Sovereign of the world is indiscriminately called) when in the Imperial presence, but, likewise, on receiving any message from the Emperor, and on *broken victuals* being sent to them from his table; and this was actually submitted to by the Dutch in 1795. The Chinese, for obvious reasons, were extremely anxious for the performance of this ceremony by a British Ambassador; and threats, flatteries, and lies in abundance, were

used in order to induce compliance—but all in vain.

A most extraordinary scene took place at the Palace of Yeven-Min-Yuen, which with many other singular circumstances attending the departure from Pekin, and the journey of four months through the *celestial Empire*, will very soon be laid before the public. The Emperor, a man of impetuous and capricious disposition, increased by a habit of constant inebriation, seemed, in his cooler moments, afraid of the consequences of his abrupt dismissal of the Embassy, as appeared by his sending after it, to request some exchange of presents, and expressing himself satisfied of the respectful feelings of the King of England, who had sent so far to pay him homage, attributing the whole blame of the affair to the unmannerly conduct of the Ambassador, who refused to *knock head*, as in duty bound, and according to the common rules of politeness. The Embassy, on the tour through China, experienced the most perfect respect. The Alceste and Lyra, after landing the Embassy, were employed in surveys; the former taking the Gulf of Leatory and coast of Corea, the latter the south-western coast of that Gulph. The Alceste went as far as the junction of the great wall of China with the sea; it was seen from the ship. Both ships joined company at Che-a-Tou, or Ze-a-Tou islands.—The true positions of the coasts and islands of Chinese Tartary, and much useful hydrographical knowledge were obtained, whereby former errors are corrected. Steering afterwards for the Corean shore, they found former geographical descriptions of it miserably defective; and an archipelago of Islands, hitherto unknown to exist, were discovered. Many were endowed with particular names, and correct charts made of the true position of the whole. The ships then returned to the southward of Japan, and arrived at the Leon Kieon Islands. More hydrographical knowledge was obtained, and an intimate acquaintance formed with the natives, of whom, hitherto little was known; themselves scarce knowing any thing of the rest about the world. At Grand Leuchen, the chief of this kingdom of islands, the ships refitted, among a race of people as extraordinary for their diminutive size as for their general character. They are of great antiquity and considerable civilization—possess much of the rigid, natural jealousy and reserve of their neighbours, the Japanese and Chinese. On further acquaintance, they were found an interesting people—in the highest degree kind and

hospitable—and after a stay of six weeks, both parties separated with evident proofs of mutual regret.

The Alceste and Lyra arrived at the mouth of the Tigris, in November, and were treated with every indignity by the Viceroy of Canton, who refused a pass for the ships to enter the river, as had been granted to the Lion, on a former occasion; thus attempting to cut off the supply of fresh water and provisions, which could only be brought on board by stealth, after dark;—various other insults were offered. Captain Maxwell, justly considering that the honour of the flag must suffer by a tame submission, proceeded up without a pass. The Mandarins strongly manned the forts (containing 110 pieces of cannon) at the Bocca Tigris, and sent out a message, as the ship advanced, that they would sink her (the Alceste), if she attempted to pass through. She nevertheless pushed on, and a sharp firing commenced from the forts and war junks, which was immediately returned by the Alceste, which getting within pistol-shot of their largest fort, a well-aimed broadside was poured in, which laid a number sprawling, and fairly drove the rest heels over head out of the battery; the ship now proceeded up to her safe and proper anchorage, followed, but unmolested by the war junks. Next day the Viceroy (having been now treated *the right way*) sent down a high Mandarin to *congratulate the Captain on his arrival in the river*, this Mandarin having passed Captain M. in his way down, who, in the mean time, had gone up to Canton, to demand further reparation for the insult offered to the King's ship.

On Tuesday, the 28th of January, his Majesty's ships the Alceste and Lyra, sailed from Macao Roads; the former having on board his Excellency and suite, returning from his mission from the Court of Pekin. On the 3d of February the Alceste arrived at Manilla, and the Lyra on the 5th, when she was sent with his Excellency's dispatches to Bengal.

The Alceste was proceeding into the Straits of Sunda, through the Straits of Gaspar, when she unfortunately struck on a coral reef, on the morning of the 8th of February, and shortly filled. No lives were lost on this occasion. The Ambassador and his suite, with some of the crew, were immediately put on shore on the island of Pulo Leat, a short distance from the wreck.

It was decided, after Lord Amherst's remaining one night on the island, that his Lordship and suite should attempt to make Batavia (distant 200 miles) in two

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boats, attended by Lieut. Hoppner, and Messrs. Mayne, Cook, and Blair, and they arrived after four days of much fatigue and hardship, from want of water, at Batavia. His Lordship, without a moment's delay, dispatched the Company's cruiser Ternate, with Mr. Ellis, the Secretary of Embassy, volunteer, to the assistance of those left behind. She beat against the wind and current for a considerable time, and at last got sight of the Island. The party left obtained some provisions, which had floated up, and by careful management, they made shift to live there (having obtained by digging, some fresh water) from the 18th of February to the 7th of March. During this period they were beset by the savages of the neighbouring islands, who, after plundering and burning the ship, blockaded the party on shore; they, with a very few regular arms, kept them at bay. In an attempt to seize the remaining boats, 10 of them, one morning, were variously disposed of by Lieut. Hay; some were shot, and others were drowned. Their adventures in the island were rather of a romantic and unusual cast. The conduct of Captain Maxwell, in his general management of affairs, as well as means of defence, is spoken of in high admiration by his officers—it displayed coolness and powerful reflection, under a sudden pressure of difficulties and a combination of dangers, more than sufficient to have overwhelmed an ordinary mind.—At Batavia, the Cæsar was taken up to bring home his Excellency and suite, with the Officers and men of the Aleste; she touched at the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension, on her way to England.

Concerning the interior of China we have been able to obtain but little information. The people appear to manifest the same determined mind to suffer no innovation in their accustomed habits; but, on the contrary, they boast of not having gone out of the beaten track of their forefathers; they are grossly ignorant and sensual. The country in general appeared well cultivated. They have no caravans, road waggons, or any establishment similar to our post; consequently, in the interior, the People had not heard of the Nepaul War, nor, did they appear to know where that country was situate. It appears impossible to estimate the population, as the people are not enrolled, nor has a *census* ever been taken. But few soldiers were seen; the greatest number of any one body did not exceed 600. They were composed of four descriptions of men, viz. *Matchlocks* (usually in a bad

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state). *Archers* (who occasionally act as cavalry) *Spearmen*, and *Tigers of War*, who are the Emperor's body guard: they are armed with a short sword and a target, and enveloped in a yellow mantle gorgeously decorated with tiger's heads, to render their appearance formidable. The King's internal revenue is collected in kind, after the manner of our tithes: the collecting junks, which are said to amount to 20,000, set off for the further parts of the empire, and with the change of the monsoon from the westward, they all return and unload their cargoes of all species of grain into the public granaries, from which it is sold to the Public; this, and the customs from the export of their manufactures at Canton, comprise the entire source of the revenue—excepting only the sale of the Governorships which emolument goes into the private purse of the Emperor.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE EMBASSY TO CHINA.

The following account of the *head knocking* dispute between Lord Amherst, and the Chinese Government, is given in the Journal of a Gentleman who was in the suite of his Lordship:—

Aug. 29.—The embassy arrived at Tung-chow, which is one day's journey from Pe-king. Here we remained eight days discussing, with a person of the rank of a Duke, and others, a question considered of vital importance; yet it all turned on a ceremony. Officers of State, dependent Tartar Princes and Kings, all submit to a ceremony which is the strongest expression of devotedness: viz. to kneel down, place the hands on the floor, and strike the forehead thrice on the floor. This is repeated thrice, and is called, *San kwee Kew khow*—literally, “three kneelings and nine knocks.” That the British Ambassador should hesitate at performing this ceremony will not be wondered at. The Duke at last pretended to give way; and on the afternoon of the 28th we set off to the palace of Yuen-ming-yuen, and after travelling all night arrived there at day break. The hour appointed for giving audience to the Ambassador had already elapsed (the Tartars rise early.) We were hurried, unprepared, to the door of the palace.—A British nobleman, representing his Sovereign, who had come 50,000 miles to the Court of China, demurred, as was natural, to enter thus into the Imperial presence, and pleaded with the Duke, who came out to urge the Ambassador into the hall of audience,

that the fatigues of the night had made him unwell, and therefore requested that the Duke would beg his Majesty graciously to defer seeing him that morning. To effect this, the Duke went in and said, that the Ambassador was so ill that he could not stir a step. This produced a gracious order, that the Ambassador should retire to the house provided for him, and his Majesty's physician would attend upon him. He did attend. What report he made is not known. He could not, in truth, report that the Ambassador was exceedingly or dangerously ill. The Emperor, however, thought he was imposed upon. He called a special meeting of his Cabinet. Neither the Duke, nor Princes, nor other courtiers, who knew the fact of our travelling all night, dared to tell him of it; his menial servants, who also knew it, did not inform him till two or three days afterwards, when it was too late, and his Imperial Majesty, in the heat of his displeasure (and in the presence of those who knew the state of the case, and who, by merely stating it, might have appeased him, but who did not,) decreed that the Ambassador should be required immediately to depart. This decree was carried into effect the same day. At four P. M. we left Yuen ming-yuen, and after travelling all night a second time, arrived at Tung che, by break of day on the 30th.

The Emperor afterwards discovered the real state of the case, and degraded the Duke, by removing him from the situations of high trust which he held. The Duke is brother to the Empress. Three other persons of the first rank were also removed from their offices, and an edict published, chiding his courtiers for their hateful indifference to the public welfare, and lamenting that selfishness should be carried to such a degree,—‘a thing,’ he said, ‘which he could not have believed to be possible.’ The Duke’s most intimate friends (as his Majesty stated it himself) who in ordinary cases professed the utmost attachment and cordiality, smiling and fawning upon him, when they saw him perplexed and embarrassed by the questions put to him, would not, though it was fully in their power, set him right, or state the truth for him: every one said, ‘It is not my business.’ ‘Alas!’ said the Emperor, in his Edict, ‘on what a dangerous rocky eminence does a statesman tread!’ and in the next line he adds, ‘If you had no regard for the Duke, had you none for the country?’

“Notwithstanding all this, his notions of dignity would not allow him to give any explanation to the Ambassador. He how-

ever, ordered his own Officers to treat him with politeness in passing through the country; and the night after our departure he sent three articles as a present, (or in their phraseology, ‘a donation’) to the King of England, and took three articles from our presents, or as they called them, ‘tribute’: one article was the portraits of our beloved and lamented Sovereign and of his Queen.”

RECENT INTELLIGENCE RESPECTING ABYSSINIA.

Mr. Jowett has opened a correspondence with Henry Salt, Esq. the British Consul General in Egypt; and has received from that gentleman a very interesting communication on the subject of Abyssinia, of which the following is an extract:—

Cairo, March 10, 1817.

“The copies of the Ethiopic Psalter reached Alexandria in good condition; and have, in part, been forwarded, by a safe opportunity, to the care of Mr. Pearce, in Abyssinia; from whom I expect daily to receive the news of their arrival. As it is hopeless to look for any payment for these things in Abyssinia, I have ordered Mr. Pearce to distribute them among the Chiefs and Priests, who alone can read them, in any way that he may judge likely to produce the most beneficial effects; and I feel satisfied, from my knowledge of his character, and of his ardent desire to promote the extension of the Christian Religion, that he will not fail to act with disinterested zeal in promoting the objects in view. So soon as his answer arrives, you may depend upon my forwarding it to you; and you may also rest assured, that I will not fail, by every opportunity which may occur, to expedite the remaining copies; being satisfied that the receipt of them will impress the natives of Abyssinia with the most grateful sentiments of respect.

My last letters from that country (or rather last intelligence, for it was brought together with some letters of old date by a Coptic Christian) informed me of the death of my old friend, Ras Welde Scassé; and of great disturbances having taken place among the Chiefs, as might be expected, in contest for the supreme power. Mr. Pearce, I understand, remains with a nephew of the late Ras; a young man of some talent, who commands the province of Euderta; but Axum, where the King resides, Andowa, and the rest of Tigré, have submitted to a young Chief-

tain whom I have frequently had occasion to mention in my travels, named Subyadis, —the same who, on one occasion in battle, stood upon a rock, and cried to Pearce—“ Do not come too near, for I am afraid for your life!” —his followers having had it in their power to kill him at their pleasure.

In Mr. Pearce's last letters, he informs me of a sad change in his situation. A short time previous to the Ras's death, it appears that the old man had become nearly childish, and had permitted himself to be ruled by a Coptic Priest, who had a short time before entered into the country to take on himself the office of Abuna. This man, biased against Pearce by some of his enemies, had the cruelty, not only to rob poor Pearce of his house and garden, become endeared to him by six years' labour for its improvement, but he even proceeded so far as to denounce both him and his companion Coffin; to interdict the Priests from opening the Churches or administering the Sacrament, and the Ras from hearing or giving council, until that our two Englishmen should have had every thing in the world taken from them, should be stripped naked, excepting a rag round their middle, and be led round the market place, flogged, and driven by beat of drum out of the dominions “ of his children.” This, as Pearce adds, “ struck him like thunder,” and he prepared for resistance and **DEATH**, sooner than submit to such horrible indignity. Happily, he was not put to the dreadful test; for, after “ two days had elapsed, (during which they neither eat nor drank, and the Churches had been shut, and all the orders fulfilled), every Chief that was then in Chelicut attending on the Ras, went before the Ras and the Abuna, and assembled Priests of the Trinity Church, and solemnly declared that the Abuna should go back to Egypt, rather than they would be guilty of such barbarity to persons who had behaved so well among them.”

“ One very particular friend of mine,” adds Pearce, “ called Ayo Confa, asked the Abuna, with an undaunted air, how he would like to see the **YELLOW** skin of his own countrymen whipped? How much greater then would be the shame to whip these men, who were white as Jesus himself! ‘ Thou hast,’ said he, looking in the face of the Abuna, ‘ some of the blood of Ham in thee, like myself; but these strangers are perfect, white and undefiled, like the sons of Shem and Japhet.’ ”

This resolute conduct frightened the Abuna, and he was glad to recall his order. He afterwards sent for Pearce and Coffin,

treated them with apparent kindness, and ever since they have been on good terms.

Pearce described this “ wretched Abuna as a greater dunce than even the lowest Priest of the country; and yet the most learned men fall at his feet, and almost worship him. He makes all Priests and Deacons, and none but what are made by him can administer the sacrament.” He computes his annual revenue to be 1000 **waheas** of gold; beside cloth, cattle, and honey, to the amount of double the sum; making altogether, about 36,000 dollars. Such an income, in the hands of an ignorant, low-minded man, is likely, I fear, to do infinite mischief. I am, however, now taking measures to **ORLIGE** him to alter his conduct. He professes well, indeed, for the future; but orders from the Patriarch here, backed by a command from the Pasha, that if he does not amend his conduct, he will be removed, (to which we can induce the Patriarch) may probably have a more permanent effect.

I have given you the account of this affair almost in Pearce's own words, as you will see by the commas.

There is another passage in his letter, so beautiful for its simplicity and feeling, that I cannot resist transcribing it. It respects his house, which had been taken away from him for the use of the Abuna. “ I leave you to guess how it must have touched the heart of a poor Englishman, worn down with disease in a foreign country, to have his house thus torn away from him. Every farthing of money I could collect, I had spent on the building, the walls round it, the house itself, the cook-house, the fowl house, and the pigeon house; but, above all, the loss of the garden distressed me most, which was full of grapes, peaches, limes, and other fruits of the country; beside English cabbages, carrots, &c. &c. which cost me nearly 250 dollars, not taking into account my labour, whenever we were free from camp; and this all done to shew the lazy Abyssinians what comforts a little labour and industry would produce.”

I agree with you in thinking that if a Literal Version could be obtained of the Evangelists, it would form a far more valuable portion of Scripture for the Bible Society to print, than the Book of Psalms. For this purpose I have written to Pearce, if possible to procure them, in return for the books sent, or even to advance whatever money such a copy might require. The Abyssinians in general are exceedingly attached to their religion and to the Scriptures; but the unfortunate circumstances

under which they have so long suffered, have led them astray into error.

As our communication by the Red Sea with Abyssinia depends much upon Lord Moira and Sir Evau Nepean consenting to a small vessel being stationed there, I took the liberty of sending to each, one of the handsomest copies of the Ethiopic Psalter, as specimens, and to convince them of the interest which the Bible Society takes in the intercourse with that country.

I shall be glad occasionally to have the pleasure of hearing from you, and of knowing how the affairs of the two societies, for which you are engaged, are proceeding; and beg you to believe me, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,
HENRY SALT.

HINTS, PLANS, and PROCEEDINGS

OF

Benevolence.

— *Homo sum :*
Humanum nihil a me alienum puto.

LONDON SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF FEMALE SERVANTS.

The Committee, in this FOURTH Annual Report of their proceedings, are encouraged to believe, that their expectations, in this department of philanthropic exertion, have not been illusive; but that much *collateral*, as well as direct good, has been effected, in drawing the attention of the public to a subject hitherto almost totally overlooked—the subject of female servitude; and, inducing, they hope, more commiseration, forbearance, forgiveness, and benevolence toward a class of society, greatly deserving our sympathy, and in the moral welfare of whom the community is most deeply interested. It may be pleasing to the meeting to be informed, that a servant lately applied for a situation, to the registry, and brought with her, as a proof of character, a silver milk jug, having a neat inscription expressive of the satisfaction of her master and mistress with her service of *fourteen* years! A service which she lost only through a diminution of the number of the family. This is one among a multitude of instances which come before the committee, and which shew that *there are* servants, who long retain their situations, and are respected in them!

As the London Society considers the Holy Scriptures to be an important guide to the heart and conduct of the servant, as well as to those of her employer, they have

always given a Bible, bound in calf, with a suitable gilt inscription, as their **PRIMARY** reward for acceptable service. An attestation was *spontaneously* borne, during the past year, to the greatly amended habits of a before well-disposed servant, between her receiving the Bible, and her second gratuity. "She has greatly improved," says her mistress, in a note to the committee, "since she received the society's Bible."

In the course of the last year, eighty-four Bibles and two Testaments, with the usual inscription, have been distributed to eighty-six servants, as gratuities, on their having completed one year's service with subscribers respectively, since their nomination in the society's books. One servant to whom a Bible became due, declined accepting it, and left it as a *donation* to the society, as she had before obtained one from a Bible Association, to which she had subscribed.

As a great number of females apply at the registry, who from various causes cannot be sent to the subscribers—or, if sent, may not be engaged by them; the committee, that no opportunity of *improving* servants, as far as instruction may do it have latterly directed, that *every servant* applying at the registry, shall be presented, either with the "Friendly Hints," or the society's paper, entitled "Maxims of Prudence." In most cases the former has been bestowed, wherever it was likely to be useful. Thus, the means, at least, of information, respecting the duties of servants towards God and their employers, and themselves, are widely diffusing, and it is hoped, not without some good effect being produced, in the servants, and consequently some beneficial results to their future employers. In this way, by gift and sale, 2852 "Friendly Hints," and about 3000 "Maxims of Prudence" have been distributed in the past year. They again seriously recommend the adoption of such tracts in Sunday and day schools, whereby the children of the poor may be taught in detail the duties of servants. . . .

During the past year 1391 servants have been registered, as wanting situations—134 of whom were never in service—and 597 situations requiring servants have also been put on the books: 433 of these have been supplied with servants.

The whole attentions of the registrar are by no means summed up in the numbers above stated. The names of servants applying at the registry, which are *unwritten*, are far more numerous than those which she records. Multitudes of women

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apply for services, whose very appearance, and obstreperous conduct, are disgusting; but, who are often, with difficulty sent away from the registry.

Much, that is truly painful, and yet that is important to be known, for the well-being of families, is frequently developed in the reported grievances of subscribers and servants. The committee think it right to mention, for the caution of the subscribers, that female procuresses will sometimes obtrude themselves as kitchen visitors. By means of their illusive conversations at these visits, worthy young servants, if in other respects answering their nefarious purposes, are made at first to undervalue respectable situations, and *unknowingly* to take services which those infamous creatures recommend, but which are absolutely ruinous to their morals and character, and real happiness through life!

It is also a known fact, that many keepers of chandlers' shops and greenstalls, near respectable neighbourhoods, greatly interfere, in taking the part of servants, against their employers. These are not only the receivers of domestic articles that are purloined, but are, in common with ordinary register offices, the panders of vice for houses of ill-fame, and for individuals of licentious character*. These are continually decoying servants from respectable services to their utter ruin! It is therefore probable that the society's registry, in the course of the last three years, has spared many young and unsuspecting persons from destruction, by placing them in the families of subscribers, who might, by another source of information, have been introduced to vicious connections; and thus, much good service has been preserved to the community, and honest comfort to individual females.

Many serious complaints are made by servants applying at the registry for situations, of the unusually short warnings, and hasty dismissals, which they have been subjected to. Though it cannot be doubted, but many of these servants have themselves been grievously in fault, yet, where their characters for honesty and sobriety have been unimpeachable, the punishment of a hasty dismissal is certainly far too severe for any ordinary offence; inasmuch as it often wholly *destroys* their honest and comfortable prospects through life!!— While a female domestic servant's character is *vulnerable*, at *many more points*, as it must be, than that of any other species

of servant, a mere indiscretion, or a fault, that with a little forbearance, and remonstrance, might never be repeated, ought not to throw a domestic into the vortex of destitution and vice.

STATEMENT OF FUNDS

From the 20th April, 1816, to the 19th April, 1817.

RECEIPTS.

	£. s. d.
hands of Treasurer last year	66 9 9
Subscriptions	510 6 0
Donations	3 3 0
Friendly Hints and Reports sold	17 0 4
One Year's Dividend on Stock	25 0 0
One Year's Rent of Part of Society's House, No. 10, in Hatton Garden	50 0 0
	£671 19 1

PAYMENTS.

Cash paid, sundry Expences	156 17 1
Printing Friendly Hints and Reports	44 4 0
Bibles and Pecuniary Rewards	122 7 4
Collector's Poundage, Advertisements, &c.	47 10 8
Purchase of £200. Stock, 5 per Cent.	188 10 0
In Treasurer's hands, to bal. 112 10 0	
	£671 19 1

The Society has now in the 5 per Cent. Navy Annuities, £600 Stock.

REPORT OF THE SOCIETY FOR PROPAGATING THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

Feb. 21, 1817.

This Society was incorporated by King William III. and is directed by its charter to make an Annual Report to the Lord Chancellor, the Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

The Receipts of the year, from contributions and dividends on stock, have been £2031. 7s. 2d. In addition to this sum, Parliament has granted, in aid of the expenses of the society in the North American Colonies, the sum of £8601, making the disposable receipts of the year £30681. 7s. 2d.

Of this amount, the sum of £2,1471. 18s. 9d. has been expended in salaries and gratuities to Missionaries, Catechists, school-masters, and in exhibitions to scholars at the college in Nova Scotia.

* City Marshal's Evidence in the Police Committee Report.

MISSIONARIES.

In Newfoundland, the society has five Missionaries at annual salaries of 200*l.* each; and eight school masters at salaries amounting together to 115*l.*

In Nova Scotia—one Missionary at 400*l.* and fifteen at 200*l.* each, with four stations vacant; nineteen schoolmasters, whose salaries together amount to 290*l.* and five school mistresses, whose stipends amount to 45*l.*

In New Brunswick—Eight Missionaries at 200*l.* each, with one station vacant; nine schoolmasters, whose salaries make 115*l.* with two vacancies, and one school mistress at 10*l.* per annum.

In Cape Breton—One Missionary at 200*l.* per annum

In Upper Canada—One Missionary at 275*l.*; two at 220*l.* each; five at 200*l.* each; and one at 100*l.* with a school master to the Mohawks at 20*l.* and a Catechist at 10*l.* The Missionary at Kingston, the Rev. George Okill Stuart, is also Missionary to the Mohawk Indians; and the Rev. Robert Addison, Missionary at Niagara, is also appointed to visit the Indians.

In Lower Canada—One Missionary at 215*l.*, and 4 at 200*l.* each.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE BISHOP OF NOVA SCOTIA.

The venerable Bishop of Nova Scotia departed this life in the month of February, 1816, after more than fifty years devoted to the service of religion in the North American colonies; first as a Missionary in the United States, previously to their separation from the mother country; and afterwards as the Primary English Bishop in those colonies, which are now designated British North America. The society, under whose auspices this exemplary prelate continued for the greatest part of his long and laborious life, were ever sensible of the value and importance of his unwearied exertions, in the cause of virtue and religion. The prosperity of the church, in those distant parts of his Majesty's dominions, is principally owing to his active superintendence; and his frequent correspondence with the society, bears full testimony to the zeal and ability with which he executed the functions of his high office.

The Rev. Dr. Stanser, Missionary at Halifax, has been appointed to succeed to the see of Nova Scotia.

PRAYER BOOK AND HOMILY SOCIETY.
ISSUE OF BOOKS.

The number of Prayer Books issued from the Society's Depository, since May, 1816,

exceeds the issue of the former year, by 800 books: the Prayer Books issued since the last anniversary, amount to 8891; Psalters, 1062: the number of Homily Tracts, 50,440: the Articles of Religion as a Tract, or bound up with the Homilies, 1071. All the copies of the folio edition of the Homilies, except about forty, have been sold.

METHODISTS.—The number of travelling Preachers among the Methodists is as follows:—

In England	538
Wales	46
Scotland	27
Ireland	104
Isle of Man	5
Norman Isles	7
On foreign Missions in Asia, Africa, the West Indies, British America, Newfoundland, &c.	98—87
Besides supernumeraries	7
The total number of Members in the Methodist connection	
In Great Britain	193655
In the West Indies, Nova Scotia, and other missions	22807—21658
Increase in Great Britain	2005
—foreign Missions	1800
Total increase	380—

National Register:

FOREIGN.

AFRICA: WEST.

The attempt to explore the interior of Africa by the expedition sent to the windward coast has proved equally abortive with that which was sent up the Congo. A letter from Sierra-Leone, of June 30, states, that intelligence of the failure had arrived at that place a few days before. Captain Campbell was reported to have died of a broken heart, and the expedition was expected to return. The second naval officer in command, who had been left at Sierra-Leone on account of ill health, but was recovered, and on his way to join the expedition, returned to Sierra-Leone on hearing of Capt. Campbell's death, to consult the Governor upon the future conduct of the expedition. A dispatch was immediately sent home to Lord Bathurst.

AMERICA: BRITISH.

Emigrants for Servants.

Letters from Halifax mention a circumstance of considerable importance to our unfortunate countrymen, who were deluded to emigrate to America. A committee was formed for the register of every person arriving, his age, qualifications, &c. and it was requested that every person in the colony would transmit what servants,

agriculturists, &c. he wanted, that the emigrants might be provided for on their landing; a list was also kept of grounds, which might be occupied for a length of time for the clearing and for commencing the cultivation; very beneficial results were hoped for from these arrangements; it was expected to be followed immediately in Canada and the adjacent provinces.

AMERICA: UNITED STATES.

New York, August 18.—Inundations.

Several accounts are given of inundations in various parts of the country, which have been very destructive.

It is stated that seven tan-yards, two taverns, three stores to breweries, one candle and soap manufactory, one whip factory, two nail factories, one jeweller's shop, one copper smith's shop, and several other buildings, in all fifty four, were destroyed in this city.

It is estimated that two hundred thousand dollars would not recompense the people of New York and its vicinity for their losses. Forty-five or fifty families lost their furniture and clothing; and, in a word, many people worth from one to seven thousand dollars on Saturday morning, are now reduced to poverty.

Earthfall.—A remarkable circumstance happened on the 30th ult. on the Genesee river, about ten miles above New York. A part of the land on the north bank has fallen into and across the river, so as completely to change the course of the stream, which was at this place about eighty yards wide. The land on the south side of the river was level for some distance; on the north there rose a very high and steep hill, commencing about 20 or 30 feet from the edge of the bank. Along the intermediate space a road passed, the level of which was not more than six or eight feet above that of the water. In the afternoon of the day above-mentioned, about half an acre of the bank fell into the river. About half-past ten at night the people in the neighbourhood were suddenly alarmed by a tremendous noise from the hill accompanied by a jarring of the houses. Upon going immediately out they discovered huge masses of the mountain tumbling from above into the river, and dashing the waters to a great height. About fifteen acres of the surface is supposed to have fallen. The cavity left in the hill is of a circular form, the back part of which presents a precipice nearly perpendicular, of about 150 feet in height. Several of the trees which stood on the side of the mountain yet remain in an erect posture, having

been carried down in that position on masses of the earth; the tops of others are buried in the ruins, while their roots are raised in the air. The current of the river being completely obstructed, it has risen above the opposite bank, and is now forming a new channel for a considerable distance.

A Third American Steam Boat burnt.

An article from Philadelphia, dated July 21, says:—"A gentleman who came up from Wilmington yesterday, informed us that the steam boat Vesta, while lying at the wharf was discovered to be on fire, on Sunday morning last, about two o'clock; and notwithstanding the greatest exertions were used to extinguish the flames, she was so much injured as to preclude any hope of repair, being almost burnt to the water's edge."

Newly constructed Binnacle.

An inhabitant of Boston, in North America, has exhibited a newly-constructed binnacle, with converging mirrors, which from the light of a lamp, diffuses upon the compass a clear and conspicuous light, the rays of which are at pleasure tinged with a green shade, which has, upon the eyes of the helmsman, a good effect in looking out, and prevents the binnacle from shewing light abroad, so that vessels cannot be traced by it in the night. The lamp is placed in the upper part of the binnacle, near the illuminator, and has, attached, a trimming apparatus, which, by a simple operation, effectually, and with perfect safety, trims itself. The binnacle is made to carry but one compass, and is so calculated, that all the inconveniences of smoke arising from the lamp, and of blowing out in squally weather, are avoided. The whole is simply constructed with a manifest saving of expence.

AUSTRIA.

Religious excursion; fatal accident.

Vienna, Aug. 20.—The annual devotion to Maria Zell, in Styria, whose pious pilgrims, to the number of 4,000, returned here yesterday, with the Suffragan Bishop of the Diocese at their head, has, upon this occasion, been attended with a cruel accident. As they were crowding upon each other to see the new machine, which, by the force of water alone, moves the carts that carry the newly cut timber to the plain, the ropes broke, and many of the pilgrims were killed, and a great number severely injured.

Within these few days a new religious sect, strongly resembling that of Paeschal has been discovered in the environs of

Weidling, near Neuberg, in Lower Austria. A high mountain in the vicinity of Neuberg is the theatre of the new worship. The followers of this sect frequently repair to an old oak in the mountain. They attempted to compel the curate of the village at the foot of the mountain to go up with them to the oak, to perform mass; but he manfully refused.

Serian Chief beheaded.

Aug. 9.—News has been received that Czerny George, who has lived for some time in Austria, attempting to return to Semandria, was arrested by the Turks with a Greek attendant, and both beheaded the same day.

Aug. 27.—The navigation on the Danube is at present very active. Much merchandize is conveyed by this river for Turkey.

New Queen of Portugal.

The archduchess Leopoldine, after having been formally delivered up to the Portuguese Minister at Leghorn, went on board Admiral Penrose's ship, the Albion, 74, where she partook of refreshments. The next day, she embarked in a Portuguese ship of the line, on board of which there was a grand ball in the evening.

BELGIUM.

Brussels, Aug. 16.—The taking into active service the officers on half pay has had so favourable an effect on the minds of the military, that those who two years ago obstinately refused to serve under the present Government, are now very happy to be engaged. In the choice of them less attention is paid to their former political opinions than to good conduct. The number of officers on half pay so put into active service is said to be 600 of different ranks, but there are no Generals or Colonels among them.

Egyptian Wheat: experiment on.

M. Van Honwermeeren, Mayor of Lede, in East Flanders, has tried the experiment of growing Egyptian corn: he has discovered that a single grain has produced 77 stalks (in general from 50 to 70) and that the ear of each stalk is six-sided, each side containing from 14 to 15 grains, some even 16; the result of which is, a single grain produces 6168.

The crop of potatoes in Flanders is so abundant, that it is supposed the quantity is three times as great as in common years. It is now exactly 100 years since the cultivation of the potatoe was introduced into Flanders by the Bishop of Namur.

Algiers, victory at, commemorated.

ROTTERDAM, AUG. 27.—This being the anniversary of the glorious victory of Al-

giers, there was a Grand parade of the Burgher Gaurd and of the corps of Marines, many of whom, as well as their worthy Commander, Captain Ziewogel, were present at the Parade, and made a speech to the officers, subalterns, sailors, and marines, who participated in that day so honourable to the Dutch flag. He also addressed two sailors and a marine, who were maimed in that battle, and have received the order of William.

We learn from Amsterdam, that since the 26th of August, there have entered that port 140 vessels laden with wheat and rye, from the north, particularly Russia and Prussia. In these arrivals are not included the vessels laden with buck wheat, barley, oats, beans and peas.

BRAZILS.

Consequences of the Insurrection.

Recent accounts are received from the Brazils. Every thing was tranquil, but the effects of the late attempt at revolution were severely felt. There was scarcely any business doing at Pernambuco, and the greatest distress had been experienced for provisions, which had been rendered more severe by the number of soldiers that had been detached to suppress the late insurrection. Letters from Bahia describe the death of the chief conspirators to be perfectly different from what had been represented. Martins and two priests had been shot, not hanged. The former harangued the soldiers and populace previous to his execution, mentioning that through his means at Pernambuco great excesses had been prevented. The Governor of Bahia had published his high displeasure at the manner of the execution. The military fired five times, the bodies were dreadfully mangled, and two ramrods were found in the body of Martins.

DENMARK.

Commerce.—Most of the ships that went to the West Indies have returned, part with half cargoes, and part in ballast. These ships having been for the most part fitted out with borrowed funds, and the sugar and coffee which they have brought here having been sold at a low price, because all the foreign markets are overstocked with these articles, large sums are now wanting to cover the Bills of Exchange; this has caused a further decline in the Danish Exchange; and as it becomes worse every post day, there is reason to fear that it will again be at 500 or more. Several merchants are greatly embarrassed by this circumstance. But notwithstanding the loss which has in general attended the trade with the West Indies this year, ships are again fitting out for the Danish Colonies, and a productive crop of sugar is expected.

Vast shoals of herrings having again shewn themselves for some few years, on the Jutland coasts; and in the Belts, measures are taken

to profit by this source of wealth, of which we have been so long deprived. One hundred and fifty vessels will be employed this autumn in the Great Belt alone, in the herring fishery. We have already made great progress in the art of salting these fish, and the Danish herrings are sold in the ports of the Baltic at the same price as the Norwegian.

EGYPT.

Antiquities—Egypt still continues to afford to our residents and travellers in that country a rich harvest of discovery. We are led to expect shortly from Mr. Salt, our Consul-General there, a more correct transcript of the inscription on the column of Diocletian (commonly called that of Pompey), than has hitherto appeared; the same ardent traveller, assisted by a foreign officer of the name of Cariglio, has succeeded in transporting from Thebes very interesting fragments of Egyptian sculpture, and has also discovered a passage cut in the solid rock 400 feet in length, under the great pyramid, with chambers at the lower extremity, and a communication with the mysterious well, which has hitherto puzzled all our antiquaries and travellers. Excavations have been effected among the sepulchral structures in the neighbourhood upon the desert; and amongst other curiosities, a small temple, and fine granite tablet, have been discovered between the lion's paws of the Sphinx.

Present State of Egypt.

We have received of late, much good news concerning various parts of the Levant, particularly Egypt. Ali Mahomed Pasha, Viceroy of Egypt, has declared his intentions of devoting himself entirely to the improvement of his subjects throughout his dominions. He has brought together a considerable number of persons from various civilized parts, in order to enlighten and introduce better practices into his dominions. A considerable number also of artists of every kind, agriculturists and mechanics, have gone thither, from every part.

This Viceroy's principal confidant, Ishmael Gibraltar, took with him to Genoa a number of Egyptian Youths, to be from thence sent to Milan, and there instructed in the most necessary arts and sciences. On the part of the Viceroy, a suitable person was there entrusted with the teaching of these youths. Ishmael Gibraltar, although a Turk, is a very well-informed man, and speaks several languages. He has been in England.

Should God grant a long life to the Viceroy, there is no doubt but that we may, at no very distant period, see these fair and

populous parts, all the beautiful neighbourhood of the Nile, cultivated, and roused from their deep lethargy. While the Pasha is thus bent on promoting general improvement, there might be introduced a Christian education, without meeting with any opposition of importance.

The state of those parts is that of the greatest ignorance. The Christians there of different denominations know extremely little in what their faith ought to consist. Bibles among them are very rare. The Jews, who are found there in great numbers, are, in respect to their knowledge, but a very short remove from the Turks, who are in a state of almost entire blindness.

FRANCE.

Titles of Nobility.

The ordinance which determines the rank and titles of Peers of France, as well as the mode in which the *Majorats* are to be formed, completes an essential part of our political institutions. In addition to the inheritance of an illustrious name, the *Majorats* possess the means of supporting its splendour; and, by rendering the great territorial fortunes, in some manner perpetual, they re-establish in a great measure, that stability of interest, which is one of the characteristics of Monarchy; and which unfortunately had disappeared for a long time before the Revolution. The *Majorats* form the root of the Peerage; from this time they are fixed in the soil of France, and the Peerage will be gradually identified with that natural aristocracy which is founded on territorial property. Coming near the English Peerage in this essential point, the French Peerage has been already assimilated to it, in regard to titles of honour granted to the younger sons of Peers. Those titles, by increasing the splendour of illustrious houses, impose, in some manner, on those who bear them, the obligation of devoting them to the service of the state, and of rendering themselves worthy of more elevated titles, to which they may be called by the order of succession.

According to the ordinance of the King, dated August 31, the Chamber of Peers will consist of 211 Peers, of which 64 will be Dukes, 49 Marquises, 86 Counts, 6 Viscounts, and 4 Barons.

Ecclesiastical Distribution.

Paris, Aug. 29.—The Church of France will be divided into 18 ecclesiastical provinces. The episcopal sees, which, before the revolution depended on foreign metro-

politans, are placed under French metropolitans. There will be 57 dioceses, the territory of which will be formed according to the boundaries of the departments, within which they will be situated. Seven sees will be found to have two departments: 28 will have only one, or several arrondissemens.

Ancient Swiss Guards.

The ancient regiment of Swiss Guards was composed, on the fatal 10th of August, 1792, of 92 officers; of whom 38 were killed on the stair-case of the palace of the Tuilleries in defending the person of the King, while 28 perished in the vicinity much about the same time; since that period, 5 others have died, and 10 only are alive at the present day.

Population of Paris.

The department of the Seine has, on the list of its electors this year, 2863 proprietors of real property, 664 merchants, bankers, &c., 3516 shopkeepers, or owners of magazines, 473 advocates, notaries, &c., 756 artists, painters, architects, engravers, 131 officers in the army, 191 men of letters, physicians, surgeons, dentists, accoucheurs, occultists, &c. 390 public functionaries, 10 ecclesiastics, in all 9003 electors. The list of those eligible as deputies contains 1513 proprietors of real estates, 135 merchants, bankers, &c. 698 shopkeepers, 170 magistrates, advocates, judges, notaries, 765 artists, painters, &c. 145 public functionaries, &c., 59 generals, colonels, &c. 101 artists, architects, men of letters, physicians, &c. 25 renters, in all 2846. The population of Paris amounts to about 800,000 inhabitants, and including the neighbouring villages to about 1,260,000 souls.

The amount of the National Guards at Paris was, on the 1st instant, 30,111 effective men, 6,716 non-effective, and 268 cavalry, mounted and equipped. Total 37,095.

The Institute.—In its last sitting, the Royal Academy of Sciences of the Institute chose for the successor of the celebrated mineralogist Werner, whose death left a vacant place for a foreign associate, M. Piazzi, a Sicilian astronomer, who discovered in 1801, the planet Ceres, and led the way to the discovery of those of Pallas, Juno, and Vesta, successively, by Messrs. Olbers and Harding. The foreign associates are now, Sir Joseph Banks, one of the companions of Captain Cooke; the astronomer Herschel, who in 1788, discovered the motion of the planet Uranus; Dr. Jenner, who discovered Vaccination for the small pox, the most important ever made for humanity; Mr. Watt, an able mechanician, who has invented so many ingenious

applications of steam; Count Volta, the inventor of the famous Galvanic pile; the anatomist Scarpe; the astronomer Piazzi, and Baron Humboldt, so justly celebrated for his travels. The first four of these *Scavans* belong to England, the three next to Italy, and the last to Prussia.

Steam Boat Company.

A steam company in France have obtained from the King the privilege of establishing a steam boat navigation on all the large rivers of that country. The company have already several vessels on the Seine, the boilers of which are of copper, and have safety valves, being constructed agreeably to the recommendation of the British House of Commons.—There is no doubt of this mode of navigation perfectly succeeding, with a little more experience.

The French frigate, *La Fleur de Lis*, destined to make a tour of the world, was lately destroyed by fire at Toulon; it is suspected to have been the work of an incendiary.

Silk trade: silk scarce.

The King having ordered and received an account of the remits to France of the last season for silk, as to the produce obtained from the silk-worms, and having ascertained that there would not be enough to supply our manufactories, has issued an Ordonnance, dated the 16th inst. to facilitate the purchase of foreign raw silk, by a considerable reduction of duty, which, however, is to be only temporary.

Aeronaut's descent in safety.

Mademoiselle Garnerin executed her aerostatic expedition at Rouen, August 15th: the weather was brilliant: the intrepid traveller rose about seven in the evening, in the midst of flourishes of trumpets and shouts of applause. The breeze which was extremely gentle, bore her between east and south east, with a motion so imperceptible, that she appeared to hover over the spectators. After an ascent to great elevation, Mademoiselle Garnerin abandoned her balloon, and that moment caused a movement of terror, from the velocity with which the parachute appeared to descend, until it expanded itself. The fair aeronaut then executed a majestic descent near the place from which she had risen, and there received the congratulations of the public. She was afterwards escorted to the play by several gentlemen who attended the descent of the parachute.

Potash from Potatoes.

An Apothecary of Amiens has just obtained a new and very lucrative product

from potatoes, by burning the stalks and leaves of the plant to extract the potash, which it contains in abundance. This method consists in cutting the plants just when the flower begins to wither, at which time the stalk is in full vigour. He cuts them five inches from the ground, with a very sharp instrument. The stumps left, soon push forth new shoots, which suffice to bring the roots to maturity. The plants cut down are left upon the field eight days, to dry them properly. They are then burnt, as the manufacturers of soda burn the kali, in a hole five feet in diameter, and two feet deep, washing the ashes, and evaporating the ley. By this process, 2500 pounds weight of the salt is obtained per acre. The author of this process calculates, that an acre of potatoes, deducting the expence of cultivation, will produce potatoes to the value of 225 francs; and in salt, deducting the expences of manufacturing, 816 francs; in all 1041 francs.

A Wolf.—They write from Commercy, that a she wolf will destroy the race of dogs in the neighbourhood of Dun, if she continues her sanguinary career. She has carried off in one month forty dogs, especially one of the guard of a fountain, laid upon a sack near its master, another of a forest guard, and those of the Chasseurs of several communes. She had the audacity to take a shepherd's dog, almost from between his legs. Of six of her whelps five have been already killed by a Notary; and the Chasseurs are in eager pursuit of her.

A ferocious animal, of a singular kind, has been killed the 20th of last month, in a wood belonging to the Commune of Moxilly-sur-Saone (Cote d'Or,) by a farmer of that commune. Those who have seen it say it has some resemblance to the Lynx; it is, however, thicker and longer in the body. Its head is like that of the fox, its feet are very short: there is a whitish circle round the neck. A foiced smell proceeded from it at the moment it was killed. The game-keepers and wolf-hunters, who had pursued it during six weeks before, never heard it bark in the night like wolves. The animal has been the scourge of the country. It had already devoured seven, and wounded twenty children.

GERMANY.

Letters of the 9th inst. from Frankfort, state that the present fair has been the most brilliant for British manufactures of any that has been witnessed for some years.

Leipsic, August 23.—Trade has been very dull the whole summer; wool alone

has been in great demand, and has sold at high prices. It is hoped that our next fair will turn out well, both because the abundant harvest will increase the number of purchasers in the country, and many merchants are expected from foreign countries. Every body wants something, the purchase of which he has put off till he can no longer do without it.

The Naumburg fair, which at the beginning was very dull, improved much towards the end, and a great deal of business was done, though the profit resulting was not very great. They talk of having another annual fair at Naumburg, and that in November; but what avail all fairs when trade is hindered from thriving, when the public have no money, and when there are no rich bankers in the places where the fairs are held?

Artificial Navigation.

The Maine, Aug. 31.—The tendency of our age to works of active utility is strongly evinced by an offer contained in the Zurich journal, namely, to destroy that wonder of nature, the fall of the Rhine at Schaffhausen, at an expence of from 3 to 4,000 florins, in the course of two years, by digging a subterraneous canal, and to make a free passage for boats up and down the river.

Clouds of Insects.

The Courier of the Lower Rhinet states, that in two Communes of the Department, and at Strasburgh, an absurd report has spread amongst the people, that a quantity of grain kept up by certain persons, who wished, as they thought, to starve them, had flown away in the shape of butterflies. What gave rise to this report was, it seems, a cloud of insects with white wings, called *ephemeris albipennis*, of which the bodies really resemble grain in shape, that covered in an instant a commune near Benfield, and inundated a street of Strasburg. The lamps were darkened, the shops shut, and such quantities of these insects were gathered, that the people thought at least 10,000 sacks of corn in granary must have taken flight.

The Reformation Commemorated.

The secular festival of the Reformation, which is about to be celebrated on the Continent, excites considerable interest. In Prussia a circular letter has been addressed by the Minister of the Interior to the Evangelical Clergy of both Confessions in the Prussian dominions, intimating the King's desire that the words *Protestant Lutheran*, or any other denominations which designate particular Sects of the Reformed Religion,

should cease to be used, and that they should be superseded by the word *Evangelical*. The object of this communication is to correct those feelings of asperity in which Sectarians too generally indulge, and by removing all nominal distinctions, to cultivate a spirit of general harmony and mutual indulgence. The authority of Luther himself is adduced to sanction this interference of the Government, for the Father of the Reformation is represented as being displeased to find the supporters of his opinions distinguished by his name. The denominations of *Evangelic Church* and *Evangelic Christians* belong equally to both Confessions, and imply the source whence they equally derive the purity of their doctrine.

INDIES: EAST.

Shipwreck and Captivity.—Accounts were received at Calcutta, in March last, of the loss of the long missing ship Union, Captain Barker. A seaman, a native of Batavia, has escaped, with two Lascars, from the Island of Engano, where the ship was wrecked, above fifteen months before, on a reef seven miles from the Island. He relates that nearly fifty of the crew, including the captain, and three officers, reached the shore, when they were immediately stripped by the natives, who separated them into parties of three and four, and drove them to the plantations, which they were obliged to weed and clean, and in the evening to cut firewood and carry it home. Their daily allowance of food was three plantains to each person, but the Europeans had some pork given to them. There was no rice ever seen on the island. The men were perfectly naked, carried spears, and cut their hair quite short. The women were fair, wore leaves round their waists, and had long hair. If any of the unfortunate captives were too ill to work, the natives tied their hands together, and threw them into the sea: several Lascars had perished in this manner. Captain Barker was once very ill, and they threatened to cast him into the sea. The seaman states, that he was very ill for some days, and one night heard the natives say that they would throw him into the sea next morning; he therefore resolved to attempt to escape, and contrived to communicate his intention to Captain Barker, who desired him, if he succeeded, to steer for the rising sun, when he would soon reach land. He ran off while his masters were sleeping, got to the beach at midnight, and went to a hut where two of the Lascars were kept; he awoke them, and they together contrived to bind two very long but narrow canoes to each other; procured a few

cocoa nuts, and making a sort of sail put to sea. In five days the current and wind drove them ashore at Bellamburg bay, near the southern extreme of Sumatra. Thence they went to Croce, and the gentlemen stationed there forwarded them in a boat to Fort Marlborough, where they arrived in January last. The acting Resident immediately resolved to send a civil servant, with a surgeon and a party of troops, to Engano, in the ship Good Hope, to accomplish the liberation of the prisoners, by prevailing on the natives to give them in exchange for a variety of articles, which he collected for the purpose, the use of money being quite unknown on the island.

JAVA.

Account of a Volcano.

Batavia, March 15.—According to accounts of three weeks date received from Banjoewangie, the mountain of Idjeng, about twenty-four leagues from that place, has been burning since the middle of January, and its effects have spread alarm and distress among the inhabitants of the surrounding country. During the night of the 23d of January, a violent explosion took place. Vast columns of fire, smoke, and burning matter then began unceasingly to ascend, accompanied with noise like thunder or the firing of heavy artillery. From the mountain all the way to Banjoewangie an immense quantity of ashes, stones, and sulphur cover the surrounding country, destroying the vegetation and laying waste a great number of rice-fields, the crops on which were some in a most promising state, and others quite ripe. The explosions shook the ground all the way to Banjoewangie. The atmosphere was so filled with ashes and the vapour of sulphur, that respiration was extremely difficult, and for some days there was scarcely any daylight at Banjoewangie. The greater part of the birds have died, and it is said that the fish in the rivers are also dead. Large trees and pieces of rock detached from the mountain rolled down with a dreadful noise, and destroyed cottages, bridges, and every thing that stood in their way; occasioning also such inundations that in some places the river rose 14 feet above the usual height. The roads are consequently covered with water, and rendered impassable. The unfortunate inhabitants fled from all quarters towards the coast and towards Banjoewangie.

Accounts of posterior date are more tranquilizing. For some days the people of Banjoewangie had observed no more fire from the mountain, but still saw an

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immense quantity of smoke ascending, and the atmosphere continued loaded with sulphurous vapour and fine ashes. The inundations also continued, and fears are entertained that a great scarcity must follow. Many of the inhabitants suffer from indisposition, occasioned, it is thought, by drinking the impure water, which is every where filled with ashes. Severe coughing is also a general complaint, in consequence of the strong sulphurous vapours. A great mortality prevails among the cattle.

Hill Sinking.

In the district of Gabang, belonging to the Residence of Cheribon, a hill sunk down on the 27th of February, and eight families were buried alive with it. There had long been a chasm in this hill, which being enlarged by the rain, probably occasioned a separation to take place.

During the night of the 4th of this month a similar sinking occurred in the district of Talaga, in consequence of which several houses with their inhabitants were buried. A recently cultivated rice-field and the half of an upland plantation were also destroyed.

ITALY.

Stuart papers, preserved.

Among the foreigners lately arrived at Lausanne, from Rome, is Mr. Watson, a Scotch gentleman, on his way to London. Mr. Watson, is the proprietor of the archives of the Stuart Family, which he discovered and bought of M. Tassoni, the Pope's Auditor, executor to the will of the late Cardinal York. These papers are on their way to England, the British Government having sent two men of war to Civita Vecchia to transport them thither. They are numerous, authentic, and very valuable. They illustrate every thing obscure in the history of the last Stuarts, and throw new lights on the literature, the history, and the politics of the most interesting period of modern times. In the literary part is a correspondence between King James and Fenelon, Swift, the Bishop of Rochester, Lord Bolingbroke, Marshal Keith, and other equally celebrated personages. In the political part there are above 6000 autographs of the Stuart family; as well as a great number of letters from Charles XII, Peter the Great, Louis XIV. and almost all the Sovereigns of Europe.

Disappearance of a Lake.

Rome, Aug. 9.—The inhabitants of the territory of Ferentino have just witnessed a Phenomenon, wholly unexpected. On the 24th of July, they heard a terrible noise in the lake of Cantervo, and saw the waters

disappear, so as to leave the bottom dry. There was discovered at the foot of a mountain, east of the lake, an enormous gulph through which the waters passed. The sinking of a soft stony stratum, must have opened some vast subterraneous receptacle.

The present population of Rome, from a new computation, amounts to 131,356 inhabitants.

Eruption of Vesuvius.—An article from Naples, dated July 20, says, "The present eruptions of Vesuvius are astonishing. Copper, iron, alkalies, acids, sulphur, sulphuric acid, chalk, and sometimes ammoniac, form salts that are sometimes in a mass, and sometimes divided. It is observed that copper is very much mixed with volcanic matter; quantities are found among the different kinds of lava. Vesuvius, which since the year 1813 has been more or less in a state of commotion, has covered its former crater with a thick crust, over which the new eruptions have thrown two little mountains, from which issue smoke, ashes, and vitrified stones. The earth is covered with bits of transparent glass. This crust is so considerable, that if it is not propped up, the sinking of the matter composing it will produce an effect like that of the eruption which took place in the time of Titus."

NORWAY.

The Norwegian army consists of 1238 artillery; 1070 cavalry; 9642 infantry. By the addition of the Militia, a total force can be formed of 26,515 men.

PRUSSIA.

Translation of a Letter from his Majesty the King of Prussia to the Directors of the Waterloo Subscription, forwarded by Prince Blucher to G. H. Rose, Esq. his Britannic Majesty's Minister, and by him transmitted to the Directors:—

The interest which the Honourable Waterloo Association has manifested towards the soldiers of my army who were wounded, as well as the widows and orphans of those who fell in the campaign of 1815, by remitting the Field Marshal Prince Blucher a further sum of 10,000, sterling, in addition to the important one of 200,000 rix dollars previously given for the support of those who had lost their protectors in that memorable war, has caused me the most lively pleasure, inasmuch as that gift will not only alleviate the sufferings of those for whom it is intended, but will also prove to me a pleasing remembrance of the esteem in which the English nation hold the glory acquired by our united arms. This makes me desirous

of expressing to the noble Association my unfeigned thanks for their benevolent sentiments, leaving Prince Blucher to make them acquainted, in due time, with the application of their charitable donation.

(Signed) FREDERICK WILLIAM.

Berlin, June 18, 1817.

To the Waterloo Committee, London.

PERSIA.

Embassy from Russia.

Letters have been received from Persia, which mention that the Russian embassy to the Court of Persia was on its way, and was very numerously and splendidly attended. One from Tabriz, dated 24th of November, 1816, mentions that Mirza Abdul Hussen Khan, the Persian Ambassador, arrived there the day before on his way to Teheran, and that he left the Russian General Yermaloff at Teflis, who was expected at Tabriz in February. His embassy, it is stated, will be extremely magnificent; a staff of 45 officers (most of high rank) with suitable attendants, are to form part of it, a full band of music, &c.

General Yermoloff, the Russian Governor of the Caucasus, gone on a mission to the capital of Persia, is an officer of the highest merit and capacity as an administrator, as well as a soldier; and is not only attended in his embassy by the French officers employed by Napoleon, under Gardanne, in Persia, and whom the Emperor Alexander, with the exception of three, engaged in the Russian service, but is assisted by the reports and maps sent by that mission to Napoleon, and which, being carried into Russia at the time of the invasion, were found, during the retreat in two abandoned tumbrils. This General commanded all the Russian artillery during the campaign, and is son to the favourite, of his name.

RUSSIA.

Invasion by Insects.

The Empire of Russia has been threatened with an invasion, in which the forces, although not so formidable as those employed in the invasion of Bonaparte, are not less numerous and daring. In the circle of Mostock, there have appeared, as last year, such immense quantities of grasshoppers, that it has been found necessary to take extraordinary measures for their destruction.

Happy hit: Religious procession.

Petersburgh, Aug. 16.—Our *Gazette* contains an article dated Voroneto, July 9, which says that in the environs of the city of Bobro an immense quantity of worms was discovered upon a sandy soil. These worms gnawed and destroyed all the vegetation upon the surface to an extent of

nearly 200 acres. Their number increased like locusts. Every means was attempted to destroy them, but without success; at length, a solemn procession was made, and holy water sprinkled. The next day a cloud of ravens and other birds arrived, who ate all the worms up in three days.

A religious paper has appeared at Petersburgh, under the name of the *Messenger of Zion*, to which the Emperor Alexander himself subscribes.

The Emperor of Russia, pursuant to a plan which his Imperial Majesty embraced in 1812, for making Helsingfors the capital of Finland, instead of Abo, has issued an order for the senate, and other persons connected with the government, to remove to Helsingfors after the 1st of October. This town, hitherto the capital of the province of Nylands, has a commodious harbour, in the Gulf of Finland, commanded by a powerful fortress.

Fall of Earth.—A letter from St. Petersburgh, dated July 31, states as follows:—"An event which took place, on the 21st of last month, in the environs of Abo, has created great alarm among the inhabitants. On that day, towards noon, the ground of a village, 22 versts (about 16 miles) from that city, suddenly sank to the depth of many fathoms, and dragged with it twelve houses, which were completely submerged, preserving however their situation. A similar falling in of earth occurred, in the same place, in 1755 and 1788. Among other causes, this phenomenon is ascribed to the swampy marsh upon which the village is built, and to the river which flows through it. The accident has occasioned great loss to the inhabitants. The difference, observed between this submersion and the two preceding ones, is that a little before the present, a considerable noise was heard, and the water fell so much at the mouth of the river, that fish were taken by the hand, and that its bed was raised in some places, 12 feet above the level."

SPAIN.

Infanta born: rejoicings.

Madrid, August 25.—A solemn *Te Deum* has been performed in the King's Chapel, to return thanks to Heaven for the happy accouchement of the Queen. There has been a general illumination, and a grand gala at Court. The King has made a considerable promotion in the orders of the Golden Fleece, and of Charles III. Amongst those who have received the decorations of the former order, are the Dukes de Hyar and de Montemar, and the Count de Peñalda. The Presidents of the Councils who were not Councillors of State, have been

raised to that rank, and also the Duke del Parque. The Ministers Secretaries of State have obtained the Grand Cordon of Charles III. &c.

A Lesson for Mothers in High Life.—The Madrid Gazette states, that the queen of Spain suckles her own child, the Infanta Maria Isabella Louisa.

SWEDEN.

Public Funds examined.

By the Swedish Constitution, all the public funds or *caisses*, including the Bank, must be examined at certain periods by Commissioners, who are chosen by the Members of the Diet. The King of Sweden, who is extremely attentive to the maintenance of the Constitution, has ordered such a revision to be made next Autumn. This has had a very favourable effect on the Swedish paper currency, and even on the exchange. The first has risen considerably since the order for revision was made known, and seems likely to rise higher; and the Change has visibly improved.

TURKEY.

Constantinople, July 25.—The plague is making a rather alarming progress: it has shown itself in every quarter, and in the suburbs of Pera and Galata. Vessels which arrived from Alexandria principally caused its introduction. The hospitals are full. Even the interpreter of the Porte has been infected by one of his servants. Smyrna and Canea suffer still more from the contagion.

National Register : BRITISH.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

Gross Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain for the twenty years, ending 5th Jan. 1817:—

YEARS.	SUM.
1798.....	£26,820,629 13 4 $\frac{1}{4}$
1799.....	33,632,337 0 0
1800.....	38,805,320 9 8 $\frac{1}{4}$
1801.....	37,741,824 16 6 $\frac{1}{4}$
1802.....	39,673,280 1 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
1803.....	41,931,747 18 9 $\frac{1}{4}$
1804.....	42,760,825 8 0
1805.....	50,164,443 8 11
1806.....	55,041,771 5 9 $\frac{1}{4}$
1807.....	58,769,151 11 7 $\frac{1}{4}$
1808.....	64,805,395 13 0 $\frac{1}{4}$
1809.....	67,954,618 2 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
1810.....	70,240,226 14 6 $\frac{1}{4}$
1811.....	74,040,543 17 6
1812.....	71,113,588 6 0
1813.....	70,455,679 12 4 $\frac{1}{4}$
1814.....	79,448,111 3 9 $\frac{1}{4}$
1815.....	41,324,292 9 0 $\frac{1}{4}$
1816.....	85,311,706 16 11
1817.....	73,022,675 16 11 $\frac{1}{4}$

The quantity of raw Silk imported into Great Britain for the year ending the 5th of Jan. 1817, was—of Bengal, 764,063lb.; official value, 280,376l. 8s. 8d.—of China, 88,987lb.; official value, 32,628l. 11s. 4d.—of other sorts, 92,142lb.; official value, 52,213l. 16s.—of thrown silk, 192,130lb.; official value, 280,589l. 12s.

The quantity of raw Silk exported from Great Britain for the year ending the 5th of Jan. 1817, was—of Bengal, 268,897lb.; official value, 174,783l. 1s.—of China, 13,455lb.; official value, 8,745l. 15s.—of all other sorts, 17,902lb.; official value, 14,321l. 12s.—Of thrown Silk, 51,567lb.; official value 77,359l. 10s.

The gross amount of Duties on Silk imported in the year ending the 5th of Jan. 1817, was—on Raw Silk, 198,587l. 14s. 4d.—On thrown Silk, 141,998l. 6s. 1d.

The Imports from the West Indies to Great Britain in the year 1816, amounted to 7,428,617l.; the Exports from Great Britain to the West Indies, to 4,559,665l. The ships entered inwards in the same year were 680; the tonnage 219,042: the ships cleared outwards were 637; the tonnage 198,133.

The total quantity of Foreign Linen Yarn imported into Great Britain in the year ending the 5th of January, 1815, was cwt. 45,926 2 17; in the year ending the 5th of January, 1816, cwt. 41,196 0 11; in the year ending the 5th of January, 1817, cwt. 9,691 3 7.

Official value of British produce and manufactures Exported from Great Britain to Ireland in the year ending 5th Jan. 1815 4,265,831 2 8
In the year 1816 3,557,873 10 10
In the year 1817 3,025,527 1 3

The declared value of Exports Jan. 5, 1815.... 4,412,015 11 1
..... 1816.... 3,555,563 18 8
..... 1817.... 2,623,016 12 10

The consignments of the new Silver Coin from the mint were—to England and Wales, (including Guernsey and Jersey,) 1,790,505l. 2s. To Scotland, 433,800l. To the London stations, 160,400l. To the Bank of England, (including the old coin previously sent for experiments) 415,755l.

The expenses of the new Silver Coinage were, 5,277,625l. 11s. 1d. The produce 4,776,633l. 10s. 5d. The loss, therefore, was 500,992l. 0s. 8d.

The following is the substance of the Diocesan Returns for 1815.

RESIDENT INCUMBENTS.	
In Parsonage house	3,267
In or close to the parish	2,561
Alternately on one or other preferment.....	19
	— 5,847
NON-RESIDENT INCUMBENTS	
Sinecures and Dignities not requiring residence	52
Vacancies	164
Sequestrations	40
Recent Institutions	87
Dilapidated Churches	32
Held by Bishops	22
No return	272
Miscellaneous, including insane, confined for debt, prisoners abroad, donatives refusing to make return, impropriations, appropriations, &c.	122
	— 798
Total Benefits	10,501

Bank Meeting.

At a general Court of Proprietors, held at the Bank of England, to consider a dividend, being one of the Quarterly General Courts appointed by the Charter.

About 12 o'clock, Mr. Harmer, the Governor, took the chair, and after stating the object of the meeting, moved to declare that a dividend should be made of 5l. per cent interest and profit for the half year ending on October 10 next.

The Honourable Mr. Bouverie moved amendments.

1. That by the 12th bye-law of this corporation, this court is called on to consider the state and condition thereof, previous to a declaration of a dividend.

2. That this Court has no means afforded them to pay obedience to this enactment, although similar demands have been continually made, on similar occasions, without such necessary information.

3. That this Court is induced, solely by the reliance it has on the full responsibility of each and every of the Directors, for any erroneous application of the profits of the corporation, or any undue withholding of the same, to order, as it does thereby order that——[here followed the words of the original resolution, moved by the Governor, declaring the half yearly dividend of 5 per cent.]

Sir Thomas Turton seconded the amendment, which was put and negatived.

The original motion was carried.

East India Company: interest reduced.

Wednesday a very important Resolution of the Court of Directors of the East India

Company, the effect of which is to reduce the interest upon their Bonds after the last day of March next, to 4 per cent, was communicated upon the Stock Exchange by Mr. Cobb, of the India House. The 3 per cent. consols immediately rose in consequence about $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; but the more visible effect of the measure was, of course, to be seen in the rapid depression of the India Bonds.

*STATE OF THE COUNTRY.**GOLD AND PAPER.**Dialogue at a Banker's Counter, Aug. 1810.*

Mr. Bull.—(Presenting a cheque to a clerk.)—A draft, Sir, for payment.

Clerk—How will you like to have it, Sir?

Mr. Bull.—A ten pound note, and the rest in gold;—that is, a few guineas, half guineas, and seven shilling pieces.

Clerk—Oh, Sir, we cannot pay you in gold:—I can give you small notes, *ones*, and *twos*, if you please, which will, perhaps, answer your purpose as well.

Mr. Bull.—(petulantly)—No, Sir, they will not answer my purpose as well—I detest your small notes—you must know, Sir, I was compelled to pay a forgery of one of these cursed small notes the other day, and therefore am resolved to take as few of them in future as possible.

Clerk—That, perhaps, Sir, is very true—still I must nevertheless pay you in notes; for I do assure you I cannot give you gold.

Mr. Bull.—Well, Sir, I suppose I must take your small notes, then—and be subject to more of these losses.

Dialogue at a Banker's Counter, Aug. 1817.

Mr. Bull.—(Presenting a cheque to a clerk.)—A draft, Sir, for payment.

Clerk—How would you like to have it, Sir?

Mr. Bull.—A ten pound note, and the rest in small notes.

Clerk—If you like, Sir, we can give you a few guineas, half guineas, or seven shilling pieces, instead of small notes.

Mr. Bull.—(petulantly) I detest gold for my part—it is beyond any thing inconvenient to the pocket—besides, nobody will take it, as I see. No:—I would rather have small notes, they are so very handy—and are, too, such light carriage.

Clerk—Well, Sir, as you please—I only thought you might have preferred not running the risk of forged notes, that's all—and there are a vast number in circulation.

Mr. Bull.—Oh you're very good, Sir, but—I'd rather be subject to that risk, than the certain inconvenience of carrying the weight of light gold in my pocket.

*Bankrupts and Certificates in the order of their dates, with their Attorneys.***BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED, July 15.**

Hofer L. Fen court, Fenchurch street, merchant.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED

Levin M. and M. Josephs, Mansell street, Goodman's fields, merchants.

Taylor J. Gloucester terrace, Whitechapel, soap manufacturer.

BANKRUPTS.Addington J. Chesterfield, draper. *Sols.* Willick and Co. Warwicks court.Blackley H. Sheldwick, Kent, grocer. *Sols.* Collet and Co. Chancery lane.Bleeds J. Chester, umbrella maker. *Sol.* Huxley, Temple.Chalk W. New Sarum, baker. *Sol.* Nettleford, Norfolk street, Strand.Deacon B. Red Lion square, earthenwareman. *Sol.* Pontifex, Dyer's buildings, Holborn.Fossett M. H. Cooper, and E. Howard, Lower Thames street, gunpowder manufacturers. *Sols.* Swaine and Co. Frederick's place, Old Jewry.Fawell T. Old street, surgeon. *Sol.* Hindmarsh, Crescent, Jewin street.Hix J. Godmanchester, Huntingdonshire, draper. *Sols.* Stratton and Allport, Shoreditch, London.Hollands J. Romney Terrace, Westminster, builder. *Sol.* Tucker, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn.Knight J. Castle Cary, Somersetshire, surgeon. *Sols.* Alexander and Co. New Inn.Kershaw W. T. Southwark, linen draper. *Sols.* Bourdillon and Co. Little Friday street.Lazarus J. Carter street, Houndsditch, watch maker. *Sol.* Poole, Adam's court.Mansel T. Pembroke, apothecary. *Sols.* Bell and Co. Cheapside.Murrell W. Skinner street, auctioneer. *Sol.* Nowell, Essex street, Strand.Nice T. Bishopsgate street without, linen draper. *Sols.* Harvey and Co. St Helen's place.Nichols R. Bath, butcher. *Sols.* Nethersole and Co. Essex street, Strand.Philip D Fenchurch street, stationer. *Sols.* Hundleby and Co. Freeman's court, Cornhill.Papps G. Bristol, Hosier. *Sols.* Edmunds and Co. Lincoln's Inn.Ravenscroft H. Serle street, Lincoln's Inn, peruke maker. *Sol.* Shuter, Millbank street, Westminster.Wilson J. Hanley, Staffordshire, potter. *Sol.* Walker, Lincoln's Inn fields.**CERTIFICATES, Aug. 5.**

J. Halstead, Wheeler's wharf, St. Catherine's, sail maker. T. Jones, Liverpool, merchant. B. Wisedill, Prospect place, Southwark, jeweller. R. C. Searle, Saffron Walden, Essex, upholsterer. D. Carruthers, Liverpool, merchant. J. and P. Somerfield, Walsall, Staffordshire, awl blade makers. S. Garrod, Paddington street, Marylebone, bookbinder. D. Weston, Southampton, tanner. J. Glover, Lower Brook street, wine merchant.

BANKRUPTS, July 19.Barker S. Sheffield, cordwainer. *Sol.* Blakelock, Serjeant's Inn.Curry T. North Shields, ship owner. *Sol.* Willins, Change alley.Cox M. C. Edgware road, London, toyman. *Sols.* Cardale and Co. Gray's Inn.Elston G. South Shields, Durham, ship owner. *Sol.* Willins, Change alley.Marriott G. Melton Mowbray, Leicester, horse dealer. *Sols.* Meyrick and Co. Red Lion square, Holborn.Parker W. C. late of Hawkesbrough, Halifax, merchant. *Sol.* Ellis, Chancery lane.Reeve T. Manchester, and Bucklersbury, London, warehouseman. *Sol.* Adams, Old Jewry.Rees W. Bristol, ship owner. *Sols.* Swain and Co. Frederick's place, Old Jewry.Stone W. late of Milverton, Somerset, scribe. *Sols.* Alexander and Co. New Inn.Taylor J. Ottery St. Mary, Devon, smith. *Sol.* Luxmore, Red Lion square, Holborn.**CERTIFICATES, Aug. 9.**

S. Heynes, Cheltenham, wine merchant. T. Holmes, J. Harris, and J. D. English, Long Acre, coach makers. J. W. Sharpe, Old Bond-street, paper hanger. W. Pettman, Harn, Kent, nurseryman. J. Mackey, Gloucester Terrace, New road, ship owner. T. Major, Folkestone, Kent, merchant. D. Newbold, Birmingham, tin plate worker. J. Chandley, Stockport, grocer. J. and C. Bernard, Manchester, linen drapers. J. H. Comberbach, Stafford, scribe. J. Mouatt, Camomile-street, merchant. J. Clark, Hot-wells, Clifton, Gloucester, innkeeper. N. Hadley, Milford wharf, Strand, coal merchant. W. and L. Davis, Liverpool, timber merchants. E. Dickens, Eynsford, Kent, shopkeeper. L. Blanche, Dover street, Piccadilly, merchant.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED, July 22.

Bower W. Wimslow, Cheshire, cotton spinner.

Boss S. Walken Park, Hertfordshire, farmer. Rebbeck J. Devizes, Wiltshire, snuff manufacturer.

Smith D. Linfield Mill, Yorkshire, scribbling miller.

BANKRUPTS.Allen B. Leicester, fancy trimming manufacturer. *Sol.* Taylor, John-street, Bedford-row.Coupland G. Bristol, dealer. *Sol.* King, Serjeant's Inn.Davis W. Birmingham, brass founder. *Sols.* Egerton and Co. Gray's Inn.Huntley R. Howden Pans, Northumberland, surgeon. *Sols.* Bell and Co. Cheapside.Roberts S. Sheffield, spirit merchant. *Sols.* Dark and Co. Chancery lane.Raven W. Hartshorne, Derbyshire, dealer. *Sols.* Few and Co. Henrietta-street, Covent Garden.Vale T. Solihull, Warwickshire, corn dealer. *Sols.* Meyrick and Co. Red Lion-square, Holborn.

CERTIFICATES, Aug. 12.

M. Walton, Liverpool, merchants. D. Phillips, T. Wray, and H. Baker, York, merchants. J. Smith, Bath, broker. H. Mackenzie, Bartholomew lane, banker. W. Adam, Narrow-wall, Lambeth, timber merchant. H. Luffe, Benhall, Suffolk, farmer. W. Holding, Mark-lane, flour factor. W. Robinson, Carlisle, mercer. D. Mitchell, Cullum-street, Fenchurch-street, tailor. J. Brown and A. Paterson, Pinners Hall, Old Broad street, merchants.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED, July 26.

Meyer J. Howford buildings, Fenchurch-street merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

Busst G. Aston, Birmingham, gun barrel maker. Sol. Punton, Wine Office-court. Beavan C. Clifton, Gloucester, baker. Sol. Price and Co. Lincoln's Inn. Cole J. Plymouth, Devon, rope maker. Sol. Makinson, Temple. Drift R. G. Winchester, linen draper. Sol. Emly, Temple. Fennell T. and W. Benstead the younger, Jewry-street, London, soap manufacturers. Sol. Lewis and Co. Princes-street, Bedford-row. Farrell C. Gosport, Hants, linen draper. Sol. Briggs and Co. Essex-street, Strand. Hoseason W. late of the Island of Jamaica, merchant. Sol. Paterson, Old Broad street. Pardon G. Boughton, Warwick, needle maker. Sol. Bousfield, Bouverie-street. Spall G. late of Buoy St. Edmunds, Suffolk, coach maker. Sol. Blagrave and Co. Symond's Inn. Sandmark A. Mark-lane, merchant. Sol. Murray, Sun-court, Cornhill. Smith E. Derby, bleacher. Sol. Barber, Fetter-lane.

CERTIFICATES, August 16.

W. Piper, Hammersmith, barge builder. R. Wibberley, Liverpool, hosier. J. Grant, Gracechurch street, umbrella maker. J. Job, Ivy lane, Newgate street, merchant. T. Flintoff, New Malton, York, corn factor. R. Peploe, Kennington Cross, Surrey, coach maker. T. Thwaites, Hett Mill, Durham, paper maker. T. O'Reilly, Lawrence Pountney hill, merchant. G. Young, London, merchant. G. Winterbottom, Lawrence Pountney hill, merchant. J. Bush, Bishop Stortford, Hertford, money scrivener. R. Strong, Whitehaven, Cumberland, mercer. J. R. Tripp, Congresbury, Somerset, miller. R. Tripp, Bristol, draper. G. Benkhausen, Austin Friars, merchant.

BANKRUPTS, July 29.

Abrahams M. late of the Minories, merchant. Sol. Abraham, Jewry street. Biddle J. Birmingham, factor. Sol. Windle, John street, Bedford row. Elliott G. Woodchurch, Kent, butcher. Sol. Reilly, Clement's Inn. Griffiths W. Beaumaris, Anglesea, currier. Sol. Philpot and Co. Temple. Green W. late of Lloyd's Coffee house, under writer. Sol. Lindsay, St. Thomas's street, Southwark. Lynch P. Liverpool, woollen draper. Sol. Windle, John street, Bedford Row. Lee W. late of Plymouth Dock, Devon, ship

chandler. Sol. Ingold, Jamaica row, Bermondsey.

Slipper J. Croftwick, Norfolk, carpenter. Sol. Tilbury, Falcon street, Falcon-square. Weldon J. Castle court, Budge row, warehouseman. Sol. Walker and Co. Old Jewry.

CERTIFICATES, Aug. 19.

G. Houlditch and W. Hannah, Bankside, Surrey, coal merchants. C. Lunn, Tamworth, Warwickshire, butcher. W. Hawkins, Bicknell, Warwickshire, farmer. H. Hooper, Frome Selwood, Somersetshire, cabinet maker. J. Rhodes, Stockport, Cheshire, cotton manufacturer. R. Hodgson, Bishop Wearmouth, Durham, bread and biscuit baker. C. Murray, Bath, stationer. R. Lane the younger, Norwich, bookseller. W. Swift, Stavely, Derbyshire, grocer. M. Calaum, late of Bridlington Quay, Yorkshire, master mariner. M. La Porte Mercie, Old Jewry, merchant.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED, Aug. 2.

Brooke J. Brokenborough, Wiltz, dealer. Feard R. Westoe, Durham ship-owner. Mason P. New-mills, Derbyshire, grocer.

BANKRUPTS.

Bate W. Birmingham, victualler. Sol. Clarke and Co. Chancery-lane. Bourne J. London-road, cheesemonger. Sol. Coombs, Lambeth-road. Gompertz H. North End, Hampstead, merchant. Sol. Sabine and Co. Carmarthen-street, Bedford-square. Goudie J. late of Dublin, but now of Liverpool, ash manufacturer. Sol. Blackstock and Co. Temple. Holt L. J. Manchester, dealer. Sol. Ellis, Chancery-lane. Mann J. the elder, Westmorland, tanner. Sol. Lowden, Clement's Inn. Mosley O. J. and H. J. Keach, Sidmouth-place, Gray's Inn-lane, manufacturers of toys. Sol. Abbott, Mark-lane. Parker W. late of Hawksworth, York, merchant. Sol. Ellis, Chancery-lane. Richards S. Liverpool, merchant. Sol. Lowe and Co. Southampton-buildings. Scholefield N. and T. W. Kershaw, Greenwich, Kent, haberdashers. Sol. Cranch, Union-court, Broad-street. Taylor J. Credenhill, Hereford, shoe maker. Sol. Platt, New Boswell-court. Taylor G. Gorton, Lancaster, cotton manufacturer. Sol. Adlington and Co. Bedford-row.

CERTIFICATES, Aug. 23.

R. Gray, jun. Leeds, York, merchant. J. Critchley, Liverpool, merchant. W. H. Troutbeck, Minories, London, victualler. T. Barlow, Appleton, Chester, wheelwright. J. Cockill, Birstall, York, linen draper. G. Baker, jun. Staunton Prior, Bath, butcher. R. James, Hampstead, broker. J. Stokes, Great Malvern, Worcester, hop merchant. J. Morrison, Pentonville, merchant. J. Morgan, Bedford row, scrivener.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED, Aug. 5.

Henlock W. Distaff lane, sugar baker.

BANKRUPTS.

Davis C. Southampton row, Bloomsbury, cabinet maker. Sol. Mr. Poole, Adam's court, Old Broad street.

*Amount of Tonnage on the Grand Junction
Canal.*

In August 1817,	£12,772 14 8½
In August 1816,	10,370 5 0¼
Increase,	£2,402 9 8¼

From every manufacturing district in the kingdom we learn, that extensive sales and orders, both domestic and foreign, have gladdened the hearts of the working classes of society. The Iron and the Woollen trades are described as particularly flourishing. Of the Cotton trade, of which Manchester is the centre, we can ourselves speak in the highest tone of gratification—every hand, which can be usefully applied to manufacturing, is employed. The transit of goods, both in an unfinished state, as they are sent to undergo one process after another, and in a finished and packed state, gives a different appearance to our streets from what they exhibited a few months ago, when care and “hope deferred” sallowed every face in the listless crowd who trailed their steps along. Now, borne by the quick step of profitable business, almost every one exhibits that satisfaction which the philanthropist loves to see seated on the faces of his fellow men. — *Manchester Exchange Herald.*

We can state from undoubted authority that the Leather Trade, particularly in heavy articles, the Soap and Candle, and other Staple Trades, are in this city most rapidly increasing; nor is it likely, while the probability of such an abundant harvest continues, that this stir and bustle in the commercial world will be but temporary. The reduction in provisions will enable the poor man to spend his wages upon articles of dress as well as food; and an increase of wages as naturally follows upon an increase of trade, as that two and two make four. — *Bristol Journal.*

The *Caledonian Mercury* says—“ Such an immense number of vessels from various quarters have arrived at Leith within these few days, that the harbour is crowded to an excess perhaps seldom before witnessed. As a proof of the great increase of the trade of that port, no less than 480 vessels have arrived this year with cargoes from foreign ports, being 261 more than last year at the same period.”

The trade of the Baltic is represented as having resumed its wonted activity. — Hemp is in increasing demand at advanced prices. The prices of Flax advance rapidly: the supply is quite inadequate to the demand.

VOL. VII. No. 37. *Lit. Pan. N. S. Oct. 1.*

The Iron, the Woollen, the Cotton, the Leather, the Soap, and the Candle Manufactures, are all stated to be rapidly increasing. To what an amount must the aggregate of their profits, say but for a single week, arise! Every Loom, every Furnace, every Factory almost in the kingdom, employs more men, or gives them higher pay than it did six months ago.

The Glasgow news is no less satisfactory. It informs us of an unexpected market opened to our Cotton Manufactures in India, the very country from which our Cottons first came to Europe.

It has generally been conceived, that to send Cotton Manufactures to India would be somewhat like sending Coals to Newcastle. The *Glasgow Chronicle*, however, states, that a former exportation of Muslin for India, from the Clyde, sold at such prices as to encourage a great extension of the trade, and considerable sales of Fancy Muslins have recently been made for that market.

The Clothing Manufactories in the towns of Bradford and Trowbridge, are in the highest state of activity; such a briskness of trade has not been experienced for many years.

Mr. Ellis, of Barming, the largest hop-grower in England, commenced picking on Monday last, and has engaged 2,700 (in all 3,200) persons in his large plantations.

The steam boats on the Clyde are paying better this season than the last; and those best employed are expected to divide 30 per cent on their capital.

There are more ships on the stocks at this time in our port than have been recollected for these 20 years. — *Yarmouth Herald.*

The standard of copper ores has again advanced. It is now 118l. per ton.

The effects of cheap bread upon the home trade have already begun to shew themselves in the shops of our retail dealers of every description. Cotton and linen goods of all kinds are advancing rapidly in price, from no other cause, that we are aware of, but an increased demand. The manufacturers and the artizans, have seldom been better employed, and that employment, it affords us sincere pleasure to add, has all the appearance of permanency.

A Dr. Lazaretto has given perfume of pitch with great success in cases of confirmed consumption which occurred on board his Majesty's ship Queen Charlotte.

COMPARATIVE BANKRUPTCIES.—The following is a comparative view of the number of Bankruptcies from July 1, to September 3, in 1816, and 1817.

	1816.	1817.
July 2	10	11
6	22	5
9	16	8
13	23	12
16	20	15
20	20	19
23	14	22
27	15	26
30	24	29
Aug. 3	20	11
6	21	5
10	25	9
13	12	12
17	18	16
20	14	19
24	18	24
27	12	26
31	18	30
Sept. 3	5	Sept. 2
	327	297

By which it appears, that in the whole period of 19 weeks, there is a diminution in favour of 1817 of more than one-third; and in the latter 14 weeks, a diminution of nearly one-half of the number of bankruptcies.

The following statement (extracted from Mr. Fairman's Treatise on the Funds) exhibits the highest and the lowest prices of Stocks since 1720.—

	HIGHEST.
2 per Cents	June, 1737.
4 per Cents	Aug. 11, 1791
5 per Cents	March 1, 1792
Bank Stock	February 14, 1792
South Sea Stock	May 20, 1765
India Stock	December 29, 1768
	210 1/2
	216 3/4
	LOWEST.
2 per Cent. Consols	January 25, 1798
2 per Cent. Reduced	June 1, 1797
4 per Cents.	January 19, 1798
5 per Cents.	January 25, 1798
Bank Stock	January 25, 1762
South Sea Stock	February 22, 1782
India Stock	January 14, 1784
	118 1/2

The lowest price of the 2 per Cents, during the American war was 52 $\frac{1}{2}$; and of 4 per Cents. 68 $\frac{1}{2}$.

(1) The price of Bank Stock here given is the highest price previous to the last increase of the Dividend.

A few days ago, in digging potatoes on the grounds of J. Hurst, Esq. at Annan, Scotland, a root was found, to which was attached not fewer than 200 potatoes, one half of which were of a tolerable size—a remarkable instance of the congeniality of the season.

During the late warm weather, a hop, planted in the grounds of J. Latham, Esq. of Romsey, grew 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height in nineteen hours.

Caution against the purchasing of Guineas.—All persons purchasing, vending, or trafficking in gold, in any one piece or

article above the weight of 2dwt., unless they have a regular plate license, are liable to a penalty of £20 for each offence.

By attending to the following hints, counterfeit shillings may be discovered at a glance:—On the head side of the forgery, in the motto, the H.M. and D.G. are closer than on the good one; and at the end of the motto, on the counterfeit, two points thus (:) are wanting. On the reverse side, the centre of the arms is higher on the counterfeit than the genuine; and at the joining of the garter at the bottom, are three imitation holes raised instead of sunk on the forgery.

The Earl of St. Vincent.—This venerable nobleman, and most distinguished commander, having lately been on a visit to his friends in the county of Stafford, was on his return to his seat near Brentwood, in Essex, surprised by a present of a novel but agreeable kind. In his hall his Lordship found placed a French revolutionary flag, and near it a marble tablet, with the following inscription, which sufficiently explains the motive for depositing the flag in that place:—

The last Tricolor

Won

By the Naval Flag of Britain—

The Colours

Of L'Etoile, captured by the Hebrus,

March 27, 1814 :

Most respectfully dedicated

To JOHN, EARL OF ST. VINCENT :

The offering

Of a grateful Pupil

To an illustrious Master.

It was after a chase of 120 miles, and a well-fought action of two hours and a quarter under an incessant fire from a French battery, that the Etoile French frigate was captured by the Hebrus, under the command of Capt. Palmer, by whom the flag of the captured vessel has been placed as above stated. The official account of the battle is to be found in the Gazette of April 2, 1814. Next to the satisfaction which Earl St. Vincent would feel from conquering his country's enemies in his own person, is that of seeing them successfully combated by others who had learned the art of victory under his eye and from his example. The present was therefore a most grateful one. Capt. Palmer is the son of Mr. Palmer, the justly celebrated Comptroller of the Post-office, and the inventor of mail coaches, a system by which more than by any other discovery of modern times, the internal commerce and civil intercourse of this country have been facilitated.

The last Tricolor.

The Correspondent of an Evening Paper, writing on this subject, says, "With the greatest respect for the brave officers and men of the Hebrus, I beg to say, it is generally understood that the last flag of this

description was taken by the boats of his Majesty's ship Elizabeth, from the brig L'Aigle, of 10 carriage guns, and 40 men, on the day of signing the Preliminaries of Peace, in sight of the Elizabeth, and to the admiration of the brave Capt. Gower and his officers. The persons commanding the boats were, Lieut. Roberts, and Mess. Keys and Jones, Masters Mates."

There are now almost 300 King's vessel of all sizes laid up in ordinary in Portsmouth harbour. Of these the Victory and the Nelson are the chief objects of attraction; the latter on account of its extraordinary size, beauty, and magnificence, as well as its name. The Nelson is made to carry 130 guns, and is the largest ship that ever was built in this country. Every possible care is taken to keep her in the best state of preservation.—Her three masts are standing, but her top-masts, top-gallant-masts, yards, booms, rigging, &c. are carefully stowed upon the decks; and all covered with a large awning. With the exception of guns, she has on board every thing necessary to fit her out for sea in 48 hours. A vigilant boatswain, with some other warrant officers, are on board; and although she lies about three miles up the harbour, it is as much as one of these persons can do on a fine day to attend the company, who come to see the inside of the ship. The various devices, mottoes, and emblematical figures upon her head, bows, quarters, and stern, are in a good state of preservation.

Trial of a Life Boat.

A short time ago, Lieutenant E. Throckston, R.N., exhibited before a number of merchants and ship owners of Bristol, the buoyant properties of his newly invented life boat, which, we are happy to say, exceeded the most sanguine expectations he previously entertained. Its other peculiar qualities and advantages are to be tried in a few days in the King's road. The extreme length of the boat is 21 feet, beam, 6 feet 6 inches, and is rowed with ten oars, double backed. It is constructed with canvas, in lieu of plank, (which possesses an advantage over plank, wants no butt ends to be stoved in case of accident,) and has cork bilge floats, which may be applied as life buoys, to throw out in cases where men may be washed overboard from a deck, with a large fender round the boat, and which from its elasticity, is capable of repelling any violent concussion. Without having recourse to the precarious assistance of air tubes, Mr. Throckston has succeeded in gaining so much on the water-line, that the boat, (by the introduction of eight

valves) discharges herself down to thwarts, a space of nine inches. She has a canvas cover, contrived in such a way as to possess the advantages of a deck, at the same time keeping the men dry, without being an incumbrance to their rowing. The keel is the last thing that goes on the boat, and is so contrived by the stem and stern posts working together with the elasticity of the timbers, which are sawn out of a straight piece of oak, and moulded into form by steam, that it is conceived impossible that the boat can ever be stove. She took on board 30 persons, when filled with water up to the valves, and had 28 standing on the gunwale, without the least danger of upsetting. Upon an emergency 60 persons might be stowed within her. She rows well and light on the oars when thus filled, and turns with great rapidity in her length. Boats may be built on a similar construction to any shape, and from the light, but very efficient materials of which they are composed, Lieut. Throckston is convinced, from the experiments which he has made, that, if generally adopted, they will be found fully to answer every common purpose of an appendage to a vessel, besides possessing the invaluable advantages of a life boat.

A very handsome Instru, on a large scale, has just been finished for the Council Chamber, Guildhall. It is constructed to burn Gas, and will shed a light equal to 220 candles. It is said that both Drury-lane and Covent-garden theatres are to be in future lighted with Gas.

Nuisance: The New Act.—In consequence of complaints made to the parish by the inhabitants of Oxford Street, that number of barrows were placed in front of Grosvenor Market, and up towards Hyde Park, thereby rendering an entire obstruction to the shops, &c. the beadles received peremptory orders to remove the same. Accordingly, Mr. Edington, the surveyor of the west division, sallied out with a waggon and twelve constables under his controul, and all those who did not remove their barrows were seized, and their commodities put into the waggon; several of the women refused to move their stalls, and many of the men encouraged them, and evinced a determination to oppose the officers. At length one of the offenders had the temerity to strike one of the beadles; fruit, fish, and all other articles were thrown in wild confusion, and a great crowd was assembled; the Surveyor and his party succeeded in carrying off their waggon full of barrows, baskets, &c. and also the principal instigator of the row. This man advised the

women to throw down their stalls, as then they could not be seized, and he also obstructed the Surveyor, and assaulted one of the constables; for the former offence he stood liable to a penalty of 20*l.* and not less than 5*l.* in which last penalty he was convicted. He, however, put in bail and notice of appeal to the sessions. The old women, whose cargoes were taken, refused to claim them, except three, as they were not worth the penalty they would have to pay, and the sum was made into pies, by order of Mr. Smith, one of the Overseers, and given to the children in the workhouse, who had a rare treat.

Public Houses.

The licensing magistrates seem to be looking after the public houses with some degree of attention. The justices acting for the parish of St. Martin in the Fields have suspended the licenses of 47 houses, on the ground of irregularities.

The magistrates, acting at Wentbridge, for the Upper Division of Osgoldcross, Yorkshire, have adopted the principle laid down by the magistrates for the county of Durham, at the last quarter sessions, and have resolved that from this time forward, they will not license a house, not before licensed, if the same shall appear to be the property, either wholly or in part, of a public brewer; nor renew the license of any house, of which, after this time, a public brewer shall become a proprietor, either wholly or in part, by purchase, or by foreclosure of mortgage.—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

The Magistrates of the town and county of Bedford have had printed an abstract of the penalties against tippling, drunkenness, gaming, and profane swearing, and, with the laudable intention of suppressing the commission of the above vices as much as possible, the licensing Magistrates have given directions, that every keeper of a public house in the county of Bedford, shall affix a copy of the same, in the most frequented part of his house; and as often as such copy shall be any ways defaced, he must apply to the Clerk of the Petty Sessions for a new copy, in order that the one obliterated may be immediately replaced.

Fortunate Discovery. — Lately, as Mr. Dias, of the Rent Recovery Office, London Wall, near Coleman Street, was removing the goods of Mrs. Jane Butler (a widow), under distress for rent, from Queen Street, Southwark, he discovered in an old bureau a secret drawer, containing £445 in Bank Notes, some memoranda, and a will of her late husband, who died in June 1795.

Antiquities.

Lately, an ancient tomb, on which is an effigy in stone in a recumbent posture, was discovered in the burying-ground of Holy Ghost Chapel, at Basingstoke, where it had lain covered with the ruins of an ancient wall, probably many centuries. The figure is in armour, with a shield, sword, and belt, the legs laid across, which last circumstance proves that the personage to whose memory the monument was erected, was a Knight-Templar, who had made a vow of going to the Holy Land to fight against the Infidels. As the Order of Knights-Templars was abolished in 1312, this monument must be at least 500 years old; and it may be more ancient. The effigy, which is somewhat mutilated, exhibits a specimen of fine sculpture, and the drapery is well executed. Beneath the tomb a stone coffin was found, which has not been molested. A few months before another effigy in stone, in the dress of the times, the lower part mutilated, was discovered near the same spot. Several glazed tiles, with variegated figures, were also found, being a part of the floor of an ancient church, which stood there many centuries before the erection of the present chapel, in the reign of Henry VIII.

Two caverns have lately been discovered in the New Forest, which, it now appears, have been for a length of time the residence of a gang of plunderers, who have committed numerous depredations for miles round the places of their concealment.

In the Court of Chancery, last week, Mr. Hazlewood, in a cause *Downes v. Grazebrook*, delivered to the Lord Chancellor several authorities to prove that an Auctioneer at a sale is both legally and equitably considered as the agent for the vendor, as well as for the purchaser; but that some memorandum of the sale should be made and signed by the Auctioneer; or the name of the purchaser should be entered in his book, otherwise the sale would be incomplete. In the above case, it appeared that a memorandum of the sale to Henry Clarke was made upon the back of the conditions of sale, but was *not signed by the Auctioneer*. The sale was therefore void.

The Lord Chancellor on Thursday directed 242,500*l.* 3 per cents. calculated to be 194,000*l.* sterling, to be issued out of the estates of the late Duke of Queensberry, that being the sum required to pay one-fourth of the legacies under the Duke's will, as well as interest to the legatees, and arrears to the annuitants. After this payment there still remains in hand 1,000,000*l.*

for other claimants and the residuary legatees.

A Bill was mentioned last week in the Vice-Chancellor's Court which had been filed in the year 1719, and was reported upon by the Master in 1788! The blessings of litigation appear to have been, in the matter of this Bill, most bountifully extended to the parties concerned!

At the Sussex Assizes, held at Lewes on the 11th instant, in an action, *Moore (qui tam) v. Kay*, it was decided, that an Auctioneer, travelling about the country, and going from town to town, to sell the goods of real Manufacturers, is not liable to the penalties of the Hawkers and Pedlar's Act, though he be not licensed under that Act, and is not a housekeeper or inhabitant in the towns or places where he sells.

At the Surrey Assizes, the Rev. John Church, a popular preacher who exercised his religious functions at a licensed chapel in St. George's Fields, was found guilty of an assault on a young man named Foreman with intent to commit an abominable offence.

SCOTLAND.

Iron Pavements.—The causewaying of the streets with blocks of cast iron, as has been lately begun in London, appears to be in contemplation even in Edinburgh, the neighbourhood of which used once to supply the streets of London with stone. —Part of North College-street, there, it seems, is already laid with iron blocks, by way of experiment.

Wire Bridge.—Among the numerous objects of curiosity which attract the attention of strangers on the pastoral banks of the Tweed, the Wire Bridge lately thrown over that river, at the expense of Sir John Hay, Bart. at King's Meadows, about a mile below Peebles, obtains considerable notice. The length of the bridge is near 135 feet, and the span 110. The breadth of the road-way is four feet and a half, and its height is ten feet above the surface of the water. It is supported by cast iron pillars instead of abutments, and is perfectly free from vibration.

At Fortingall, in Perthshire, the traveller is shown one of the greatest natural antiquities which Scotland can boast, viz. a yew tree, fifty-three feet in circumference. Its age cannot be ascertained, but from appearance and tradition it must be no less than 700 or 800 years old. It is now in a decayed state, and the proprietor's burial ground lies beside it; and

through the decayed part of the trunk the funeral processions pass. Its branches are still green. Many travellers carry off pieces of the wood to foreign countries, as reliques of this venerable tree.

Fort Augustus, which stands intermediate in the Highland line of fortifications, originally designed to curb the northern adherents of the Stuart family, is now about to be dismantled. Fort George is to remain as the military depot for the north of Scotland.

Early potatoes may be produced in great quantities, by re-setting the plants, after taking off the ripe and large ones. A gentleman at Dumfries has replanted them six different times this season, without any additional manure, and instead of a falling off in quantity, he gets a larger crop of ripe ones at every raising than the former. His plants have still on them three distinct crops, and he supposes they may continue to vegetate and germinate until they are stopped by the frost. By these means he has a new crop every eight days, and has had the same for six weeks past.

The extensive Orchards of Cambusneithan, in the vale of Clyde, belonging to Robert Lockhart, Esq. brought this year only 511. 10s. the least sum they have brought since the year 1802. The average of the common run of years may be estimated at 600l. or 600l. yielding some years as high as 800l. and 900l. On the same Gentleman's estate, 28 acres of corn were sold on Thursday at an average of 24l. an acre, some of it being so high as 27l. 10s. an acre.

ABERFELDY, Strath-Tay, Perthshire, Aug. 18—On the 12th instant we were visited here by a tremendous thunder storm, seldom equalled in this high latitude. It commenced about 12 o'clock at noon, and continued with little or no intermission until two o'clock. The lightning was so vivid that it alarmed every one; and at Mr. Stewart's a farmer, the fluid struck one of the farm houses, set fire to the roof, and gave the whole steading a shock resembling that of an earthquake. It went through the roof in a descending angle, from the south to the north, ignited the roof on the south, and on the north made a perforation as if a twelve-pound shot had gone through it. This happened about a furlong west from this village: and about 100 yards east from it, and almost at the same time, there was a kind of tornado, which swept away or levelled every thing that obstructed its course. It carried some hay quite out of sight into the air: it crossed the Tay

carrying a very large sheet of water into the air; and scattering it in various directions: in its progress it swept away from their roots corn, potatoes, and shrubbery, but happily no lives or houses were injured by it. During this time the rain fell in torrents, resembling in some parts a water-spout, which did infinite injury to the crops, and upon the sloping sides of the hills, some small fields of potatoes were swept away, soil and all. The crops had a fine appearance here, and but for the incessant rains, harvest would have been already commenced.

On Tuesday se'night, about six o'clock in the afternoon, Edinburgh was visited by a tremendous shower of rain, preceded by three very loud peals of thunder. It happily continued only a few minutes, otherwise much damage must have ensued in the lower parts of the city. A most remarkable and interesting occurrence took place at the foot of St. Mary's Wynd; a boy, about seven or eight years of age, was carried away by a torrent, and swept into the common sewer, the grating of which had been lifted up to carry off the water. All hopes of his recovery seemed lost. The mother stood by (encircled by a prodigious crowd,) in the greatest agony of grief; when a countryman, driving a flock of lambs, came up, and learning the circumstance, borrowed an umbrella from one of the bystanders, and descended into the sewer. The boy had recovered himself while in the sewer, and attracted by the voice of the countryman, laid hold on the hook end of the umbrella, by which he was drawn towards his deliverer, who produced him alive to the overjoyed mother, and the astonished spectators, after he had been upwards of twenty minutes in the water.

DIED.—Aug. 31st, at Plymouth-dock, Sir John Thomas Duckworth, G. C. B., Admiral of the White Squadron, Commander-in-Chief at that port, and M. P. for New Romney. On the 7th Feb. 1806, he commanded the detachment of seven sail of the line, two frigates, and two sloops, which engaged in the bay of St. Domingo, a squadron of French ships, consisting of five sail of the line, (one L'Imperiale, a three-decker,) two frigates, and a corvette, which he entirely defeated, after a gallant action of two hours; capturing L'Alexandre, of 84 guns, Le Jupiter, and Le Brave, of 74 guns each, and driving on shore L'Imperiale, of 120 guns, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Le Seigle, and Le Diomede, of 84 guns, which he afterwards burned. Up to the very hour of

Sir J. Duckworth's dissolution, he persisted in transacting the affairs of his public duty in person—although his signature, in his last dispatches was scarcely legible—He was in the 70th year of his age.

POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

Panorama Office, Sept. 29, 1817

“Bank of England, Sept. 18, 1817.

THE Court of Directors of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, give notice,

That on, and after, the 1st of October next, the Bank of England will be ready to pay Cash for Notes, of every description, dated prior to the 1st of January, 1817.

ROBERT BEST, Sec."

Pay in Cash! what! in spite of every INFALLIBLE prediction that the Bank would NEVER pay in Cash! in spite of the two hours' struggle in the Legislative Body, to insert the words "*and no longer*", in a certain act of Parliament; in spite of the detected villainy of the omission of those most important words in another statute. Was any thing ever known, so monstrous? And yet report says further, that all the *ones* and *twos* of the Bank Notes issued are to be called in, and cancelled; so that we shall be reduced to the necessity of carrying gold in our pockets *nolens volens*, and be heavy laden with that unsupportable burden!

To make the matter worse, the Stocks rose one per Cent, the instant this determination was announced; as if the whole money market were in one general conspiracy against liberty! determined on the ruin of the Country!—what will they do next?—Popery!—Slavery!—O, these tyrannical B—nk D—rect—rs! what next?

Ah, gentle reader, you should hear the Orators of Freedom deliver their sentiments, their speculations, consultations, anticipations, and prognostications;—Cicero, or Demosthenes!—Phoo! But, what says Moore's Almanack?—“The Aspects and Positions of the Planets in this month are of a more harmonious kind . . . more of a healing nature, tending to promote wise and deliberate councils, and profitable negotiations for the public good.”—Aha! profitable negotiations!

So then, the stars ordained that the Bank should pay in Cash: and what could the B—nk D—rect—rs do against the stars? Where is the great merit of doing what the Stars had announced should be done?

Alas, reader, if things go on at this rate, what is to become of the Panoramic PERIS-

COPE? We have not the same resources as our worthy Friends the Editors of Newspapers, who contrive to fill up their columns and give a stimulus to public curiosity, by collecting all the bloody murders that have happened, and those which have *not* happened, to which they kindly add those which *ought to happen*, and those which *will* happen. Another step, and we ourselves must follow the example, and register Sudden Deaths for want of Battles and Sieges, and Gunpowder operations.

It is high time we should look out for a war somewhere—in Europe, if possible; if not there, elsewhere. Where would be the harm of massacring a hundred thousand Turks, whose frigidal long beards are so many blustering defiance to decency and politeness? Reformation is the order of the day; and who more than these stubborn Mussulmans need reformation?—then, there is also,—the Christian Treaty, to wit.

Aye, and the Christian Treaty ought to have provided for the subjection of the Barbary Powers.—Algiers has indeed had a little touch;—but all the states of Italy agree—and who know what's what better than the states of Italy?—that the English fleet is in duty bound to finish the work it had so gloriously begun; for why should those vile Corsairs who have been turned out neck and heels from the North Sea, be allowed to molest harmless and innocent people who mind nothing but singing and fiddling in the Mediterranean?

We are in some hopes that the Wahabees will again make their appearance in Arabia Felix; for though fighting in that part of the globe is not what fighting should be, yet a few unintelligible paragraphs from Bagdat and Aleppo would be better than nothing; besides affording opportunity for a notable display of wit, learning, ingenuity, and good reading, in attempting to explain them.

Instead of deriving advantage from such variety, we are under the hum-drug necessity of reporting the same and the same thing, over again:—ditto, repeated. It is true, our benevolent countrymen have sent emissaries to Alexandria and Cairo, with directions also, to visit Jerusalem, at the time of the assemblage of the pilgrims—Easter—in order to acquaint themselves with their *spiritual* wants, and to communicate the Bible among all comers;—but what advantage is this to a Politician?—nothing yet.

Russia is so peaceably inclined, that her Emperor is intent on taking a journey of inspection in several of those distant

provinces of his dominions, which seldom have seen their Sovereign.

Austria is in much the same state; the Emperor has lately travelled about a great deal.

Germany, generally speaking, is quiet enough; but wishing and waiting, in several places, for constitutional improvements.

Prussia is also in deep meditation on the subject of constitution:—and is this all that Prussia affords to the Politician?

or that Russia affords to the Pontiff. Our hopes revive at the mention of Sweden; the old king is on his last legs; who will succeed him?—by which we mean who will eventually keep the throne after having acquired it? Those who think the young man is not forgot, may peradventure have reason, if not authority, on their side.

Denmark, and Holland, and Bavaria, and Saxony, and Wirtemburgh; are all quiet, so far as we know; except that they all wish to be better; a very laudable wish, as all the world allows, in reference to every man in the world, with but *one* exception.

We come now to France: ah, that is a sure card. Whoever wants discontent may find enough in France. Discontent reigns triumphant among the *Ultras*—that we know as ear-witnesses: Discontent among the *Moderés*, is every thing but moderate: Discontent among the *Jacobins*,—aye, truly, they have cause enough for discontent. The Clergy are discontented with the *Concordat*; the laity are discontented with the Clergy; the Ministry are discontented with the laity; the King is discontented with the Ministry; and the Spiritual Father to whom the King is the eldest son, is all but discontented with his hopeful—perhaps, rather, his hopeless progeny. A pretty country for the young John Bulls to reside in;—as if we had not enough at home of —.

For the amusement of the British Public, we are now regaled daily with the state of Parties among the French nation; and as a part of the representative body is now on the point of being chosen, reports are made with more attention than often has been bestowed on many Elections in our own Country. It is probable, that the major part of the English readers who pore over the names of the Candidates will not know how to pronounce them: and what can they know of their character? But, it is Politics; and that is enough.

Spain is not yet at the end of her troubles. She hopes for assistance, but we do not find that effectual assistance is afforded her. She expects—daily expects, to

import great riches; but we do not learn that her treasure-laden vessels are safe in port. If Spain can live on expectation she has ample stores of provision for many a day to come. What her affairs at home have been, is clear enough from the necessity she has been under of punishing insurgents; if not rebels. What her affairs abroad are, none can say. It should seem, that the advantages gained in Chili by those who oppose the Mother Country, have been counter-balanced by losses and disappointments in Mexico, where the Royal Authority is once more apparently re-established.

South America certainly presents the picture of distress. North America is intent on obtaining accessions of territory;—inconsiderate of the event; and of establishing a great navy, at a great expense; an expense not temporary, but permanent. The wiser part of the American policy is the encouragement given to the Sciences: there she is quite right, and the consequences will prove her to have been so. The same desire, it is said, is manifested by his Black Majesty of Hayti: he proposes to found a College: he will endow it nobly; he will reward Professors: what will he not do to promote Knowledge?—He is politic in this;—for Knowledge is Power.

We now approach the close of our Monthly labour: we hope that the general state of our country is approaching with a fair celerity towards that satisfactory condition which may afford gratification to honest men; there are among us many, we are sorry to say it,—who do not come under that character: we observe with grief the extent of knavery, the system to which it has been reduced, the livelihood dependent on it. We adduce but one proof of this, in the notorious imitation and forgery of the new coin of the Country, in the face of dangers of every kind, from accomplices, from informers, and from the honest part of the Public. We hope that the intended issue of gold may have some effect in suspending the practice; for gold is not so easily counterfeited as silver; nor can it be so easily circulated;—but it will be attempted. Inasmuch, then, as we have hitherto supported our Countrymen with the hope of more favourable times, we now hail the prospect, which is indeed, in some degree realized in the activity already imparted to industry, and will be, we doubt not, completely justified, as fast as the wings of Time can waft the blessings of general prosperity, not on one island, or kingdom, or state, alone, but on the whole family of Europe and European connexions; on the ce of Mankind;—on the World at large.

Commercial Chronicle.

STATE OF TRADE.

Lloyd's Coffee House Sept. 21, 1817.

The markets for most commodities have experienced such a brisk demand, and it has been so long supported, that almost as a matter of necessity, there must be some interval, not indeed, amounting to suspension, but a kind of rest from the spirit of purchasing. Solomon himself acknowledged that a time to sell was as necessary as a time to buy; and those who have bought, must be allowed time to dispose of their purchases, before they can come again to market. This must be the case where articles are bought *out and out*; but, there are other classes of buyers which have great effect on the markets, who take advantage of the prices of commodities in contemplation of a rise in the money value of what they acquire.

These as well as others, must, after a while, re-convert into money those goods into which they had converted their money; and, if they had bought at time, whether in whole or in part, they must provide cash for the due honouring of those bills which are the signs of their purchase, and of their credit when they purchased. This, in most cases, and where the amount is considerable, can only be done by bringing again to sale, what they have been holders of for a time. For this reason, SUGARS may now be bought a shilling per cwt. under what they were a few days ago. The reason is obvious; but the strong houses, refuse to submit to this depreciation. In fact, these merchants know that the quantity of sugars in the warehouses is not what it was last year at this time, by 10,000 hds; and that it is by no means more than sufficient to meet the demand.

The speculators know this too; but they cannot wait, and therefore they content themselves with such a *turn*, such profit as they can obtain, rather than run any risk of being taken unprovided, by heavy acceptances.

In the mean while, there are considerable orders from abroad in the hands of merchants; but they are mostly limited to prices at which their agents find it extremely difficult to meet their wishes. We cannot blame the continental dealers,—if they can lay out their money to greater advantage elsewhere; although on the whole, we are of opinion, that the British market is that which furnishes on the most favourable terms any large supply of commodities, whether home manufactures, or colonial produce, generally.

It cannot be denied, that in some minor

articles, or in some small parcels of standard articles, foreign markets may sell on equal terms with ourselves; perhaps they may sell even lower, in apparent price; but this is not generally the case; they cannot go through the whole of an assortment on these seemingly favourable terms: and to this must be added, the consideration of the length of credit, which is always reckoned into the price; and in which respect the merchants of Britain certainly stand many degrees higher than those of any other country. We do not mean to deny that in other countries there are some rich, very rich merchants; but speaking of the body, and taken collectively, we say, that no merchants on earth are able to indulge their customers by allowing them equal credit, for an equal time.

Not to wander further from the subject of this article, we state in plain terms, that sales of sugar are rather heavy, unless at a price somewhat lowered; and that the late rise in the prices of the refined market, have had the effect of checking the enquiries that were making, and that would have been made. The demand for home consumption is good, and it is steady; but shipping orders are not at this moment announced; and such as are known to be in hand have not been executed. Foreign sugars have lately experienced some attention, and more might be paid to them; but, the stock on hand is limited; and the chance of beneficial selection is not very favourable.

COFFEE had suffered a depression, from the quantities brought to sale and known to be in hand ready for sale; it is wonderful indeed, how such extensive supplies have been disposed of; but however that might be, the moderated price brought forward as purchasers, those houses which have numerous foreign connections, and, the balance, being now in their favour, they bought freely. Thus was the heavy market beneficial to some, though at the expense of others; and thus were quantities taken off at once, which, at the higher price, might have remained still in the warehouses of the holders. A few fine samples have felt the benefit; and have maintained their advanced prices.

COTTON has met with a slack demand in London; but in Liverpool it has found a greater readiness of sale. The public sales are reported to have gone off well; and this, notwithstanding a general impression that they were bought with the intention of re-sale. This implies an expectation of higher prices; and though it must be, in some degree precarious, yet it affects the market, by affecting public opinion. Be-

sides this, there is a whisper among the knowing, of an unfavourable harvest in America; and though this may be more creditable to the *jockeyship*, than to the good faith of those who affect to believe it, yet there is no direct evidence to the contrary at present, and we can neither affirm nor deny the intelligence.

If we may believe our own eyes, the Corn Harvest of Great Britain has been bountiful in a high degree. It could not be expected that after a harvest so unfavourable as that of last year, and the extremely fickle weather for gathering it into the barn, the memory of such a misfortune should be forgot, by this time; or the apprehension it was calculated to inspire, should be annulled. The consequence has been, that not a few farmers, and skilful farmers, too, have cut their crops too green; and we know that some have brought them out from the barn, into the sunshine, to dry them more effectually. This accounts for the different reports from the Corn Market: never were finer specimens seen than some sent up to Mark Lane, yet others have proved cold and moist.

The Bulk when brought to sale has proved to be, *as yet*, imperfect for the miller's use; and must be kept a while longer; it will recover, but the buyer thinks it best in the farmer's hands, *as yet*. In the interim, the fine specimens being later reaped, are not ready for sale; so that the best parcels fetch great prices, and are picked out by the judicious. Foreign wheat, being in finer condition, feels the advantage; and the demand has been lively, as a matter of course. Things must continue in this state till the fair average quality of the crop can be brought before the purchasers, and then, we have every reason to hope that the product will prove to be of infinite value to us, at this time, and an irresistible cause of gratitude and thankfulness.

In the Provision Market MESS BEER is far from plentiful: prime qualities are obtained with difficulty. PORK has lately been much wanted of the best kinds; the inferior has been cleared off: enquiries continue lively, and the holders of good parcels, expect to realize not only the market price, but something additional, by way of *bonus*. Of BACON there is plenty; indeed so great a quantity that the seller is very well off if he obtains the currency of the day. The supplies of BUTTER have been limited; the demand has been steady; but, it is admitted that those who sell are amply justified; as a large supply, which is thought not impossible, nor improbable, would produce a great effect on prices.

RICE is in great demand; and much

might be sold, if it could be obtained. The present holders feel their security, and maintain the highest prices. The disposition is so strong, that double the quantity to be had, might easily be disposed of; the depression of a single shilling would have its effect. In the public sales no great deal of real business has been done; as the holders took in all, except a few pieces which fetched their prices.

TOBACCO is in request, somewhat more than it has been of late; but, at the lowest prices. There seems to be a disposition to depress the article, or to keep it depressed: as America supplies this commodity, the prices *there* must regulate the prices *here*: and the supply must have an unequivocal effect on both. Further arrivals are daily expected.

Our readers will see by reports in various parts of our work, that the mode of lighting cities with *gas*, is making rapid progress throughout Europe: it is, no doubt, attended with considerable expense, at first; but eventually, it will produce no slight effect on the consumption of *Oil*. It must be acknowledged, that hitherto coal *gas* has been attended with an offensive odour, owing to the incomplete purification it has received. A more satisfactory process is reported to have been discovered by some of our expert Chemists; and, should it prove to be *perfect*, there is no saying to what increased popularity and usage it may recommend the article.

OILS are, however, at this moment, the subject of speculation by some wealthy houses; who readily purchase whatever the market affords. They have already bought several ships from the out-ports; and make offers for others. The trade has rather hung back from purchasing at the rates announced; and thus, a kind of struggle is maintained between buyer and seller; the one intending to obtain a profit under his speculation mounting to monopoly, the other determined to wait to the very last moment, in hope that something favourable may happen, and give a turn in his favour; the supply may, eventually exceed the expectation of those gentlemen who think they keep the key of it in their pocket.

The prices of NAVAL STORES have experienced but little fluctuation; and are very different from what they were throughout the war;—but, they are slightly, yet sensibly heightening, which implies a movement in shipping concerns, not very great, but promising: the whole is rather looking upward.

SALTPETRÉ has been brought forward to public sale, on the same terms as that sold at the India House; but, the quantity

really sold, it is thought, was not great: the holders preferring to run the risk of a future day.

In consequence of the increased demand for TEAS in the last quarter, they have experienced an advance generally.—Boheas about 3d.; Common and good Congous full 4d. per pound.

Fine blackish leaf kinds are but a trifle higher, and may therefore be considered the best purchase.

Twankays are full 2d. and Hysons from 4d. to 6d. per pound dearer.

The quantity of PRIVATE TRADE is large (upwards of 35,000 packages of usual qualities) and have fetched full prices compared with the Company's.

This report is extremely favourable to the mercantile adventurers to India; it shews not only that the home consumption of this foreign luxury is fully maintained, but, that the exportation of it rather increases than diminishes: and, this, we submit, affords a favourable augury of the improving state of the Continent, and foreign parts, where the article is consumed.

On the whole, we see no reason to fear the ultimate of a settled commerce, whatever associations under the name of Patriotic, may be formed, by Parties interested. Patriotism is a convenient name; but, in this case, as in many others, it is, in our opinion, *vox et preterea nihil*.

In the mean while, we have the satisfaction of knowing that trade at home makes rapid strides; as this is confessed by all parties, we do not enlarge on it here, but have rather confined ourselves to the indications announced by the state of foreign Commerce, which taken generally bears a very different aspect from what it did a few months back.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN.

Wheat 81s. 1d.	Beans 47s. 9d.
Oats 32s. 8d.	Barley 43s. 4d.
Rye 48s. 10d.	Pease 44s. 10d.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

ESSEX.—The present fine weather has allowed the Farmer an opportunity to cart his late crops in good order. At the early part of the Harvest (which is now nearly finished) a large quantity of Wheat was taken from the field in so very damp and bad condition as to render it not fit for present use. Sowing winter Tares and casing Pea Etches for Wheat Seed is now the general employment in this Corn County. The abundance of Autumn feed now on the ground, must be the principal reason why all lean Stock continue to advance in price. Potatoes turn out a good crop.

Day W. Providence buildings, New Kent road, plumber. *Sols.* Mr. Marson, Newington Butts. Eltonhead J. Liverpool, spirit merchant. *Sols.* Griffith and Co Liverpool. Haunaford Mann J. Aveton Gifford, Devonshire, cider merchant. *Sols.* Mr. Robert, Grey-stoke place, Fetterlane. Meacock R. Liverpool, ship chandler. *Sols.* Cramp and Co. Liverpool, and Mr. Battye, Chancery lane. Mitchell J. Essex street, Finsbury market, brewer. *Sols.* Mr. Clarke, Bishopsgate street Without.

Warner J. Kilby bridge, Leicestershire, coal merchant. *Sols.* Messrs. Alexander and Co. New Inn, and Mr. Bond, Leicester.

CERTIFICATES, *August 26.*

J. Cull, Wareham, brewer. A. Morgan, Carmarthen, milliner. C. Whitting, Bristol, plumber. T. H. Taylor, Totness, merchant. R. Burtis and T. Hall, Angel court, Throgmorton street, merchants J. Hellyer, Lloyd's coffee house, insurance broker. W. Easterfield, Fleet market, stationer.

BANKRUPTS, *August 9.*

Cottell J. Doncombe Mill, Wilts, paper maker. Sol. Highmoor, Scott's-yard. Dowsett S. late of Boreham Wood, Herts, silk-man. *Sols.* Sweet and Co. Basinghall-street. Diggles G. Newman-street, Oxford-street, money scrivener. *Sols.* Barrett and Co. Gray's Inn.

Frewwing J. Blackwater, Surrey, grocer. Sol. Pownall, Staple Inn.

Frisby R. Leicester, horse dealer. Sol. Mackson, Temple.

Humphreys S. late of Charlotte-street, Portland place, merchant. *Sols.* Knight and Co. Basinghall-street.

Kearney P. late of Manchester, tailor. *Sols.* Adlington and Co. Bedford-row.

Lakeman H. D. formerly of America, but now of Liverpool, merchant. Sol. Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.

Morgan J. Taunton, linen draper. *Sols.* Jenkins and Co. New Inn.

Northall K. W. Wolverhampton, school master. *Sols.* Mayhew and Co. Chancery-lane.

Phillips H. Carey-street, Chancery-lane, coffee-house keeper. *Sols.* Knight and Co. Basinghall-street.

Reeve T. and J. Leigh, Bucklersbury, London, warehousemen. *Sols.* Adams, Old Jewry.

Skyring Z. Threadneedle-street, builder. Sol. Hutchison, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street.

Wise W. Bath, bookseller. Sol. Young, Charlotte-row, Mansion House.

Wetton B. Manchester, tailor. *Sols.* Hurd and Co. Temple.

CERTIFICATES, *August 30.*

R. Wray, jun. Leeds, York, merchant—J. Critchley, Liverpool, merchant—W. H. Troutbeck, Minories, London, victualler—T. Barlow, Appleton, Chester, wheelwright—J. Cockill, Birstall, York, linen draper—G. Baker, jun. Stanton Prior, Bath, butcher—R. James, Hamps-ted, broker—J. Stokes, Great Malvern, Worcester, hop merchant; J. Morrison, Penton-ville, merchant; J. Morgan, Bedford row, scri-venor.

BANKRUPTIES SUPERSEDED, *August 12.*

Norris P. and David Sydenbotham, Liverpool, Lancaster, merchants.

Byers A. South Shields, Durham, and W. Byers, Milend, Middlesex, ship owners. *Sol.* Mr.

Lang, America square. Damon T. Teddington, Middlesex, farmer. *Sol.* Mr. Rose, Percy street, Bedford square.

Donald J. Abbot Lodge, Westmorland cattle dealer. *Sols.* Mr. Pearman, Carlisle, and Mr. Birkett, Cloth lane.

Fustian W. late of Liverpool, grocer. *Sols.* Rossen and Bulmer, Liverpool, and Clarke and Richards, Chancery lane.

Hazell George, Salford, Somersetshire, victualler. *Sols.* Adling on and Gregory, Bedford row, and Gaby and Scrase, Bath.

Hiscock, E. Abingdon Berks, woollen draper. *Sols.* Mr. Morland, Abingdon, and Blagrave and Walter Symond's inn.

Lewarn William, Taunton, Somerset, carpenter. *Sols.* Mr. Boys, Bridgewater, and Blake, Cook's court, Carey street.

Linder R. Hart street, Crutched friars, ship and insurance broker. *Sol.* Mr. Hackett, New court, Swithin's lane.

Mycocck Henry, Manchester, shopkeeper. *Sols.* Mr. Clarke, Fountain street, Manchester, and Milne and Parry, Temple.

Phillips A. and Bernhard Loser, Salter's hall court, merchants. *Sol.* Pearce and Son, Swithin's lane.

Placket Thomas, Creaston, Derby, butcher. *Sols.* Enfield and Wells, Nottingham.

Powell R. Carlisle, Cumberland, innkeeper. *Sols.* Mr. Crennell, Staples inn, and Mr. Saul, Carlisle.

Roberts Owen, Almwick, Anglesea, shopkeeper. *Sols.* Mr. Gunnery, Lower Castle street, Liverpool, and Mr. Chester, Staple inn.

Salmon J. Westbury, Somersetshire, dealer. *Sols.* Dyne and Son, Lincoln's inn fields, and Mr. Welsh, Wells.

Salter James, Halberton, Devonshire, dealer. *Sols.* Mr. Gray, Gray's inn, and Mr. Partridge, Tiverton.

Scott W. Langtown, Cumberland, dealer in bacon. *Sols.* Mr. Pearman, Carlisle, and Mr. Birkett, Cloak lane.

Walduck H. Homer street, St. Marylebone, Middlesex, cheesemonger. *Sol.* Mr. Mourdon, Colbath square.

CERTIFICATES, *Sept. 2.*

J. Weaver and G. Hague, Sheffield, plasters—J. Steele, East Stonehouse, Devonshire, boot and shoe maker—C. Hamilton, Hexham, Northumberland, draper—W. Foster, Leicester, grocers.

W. R. Dowse, Tooley street, Southwark, tallow chandler—J. Williams, Cornhill, stationer—C. Burghart, Rosemary lane, Ea-t Smithfield, sugar refiner—W. J. Arnold, Great Tower street, wine merchant—W. Reed, Fleet street, law book-eller—J. Lees, Whitehall, Staffordshire, timber merchant—J. Newbery, St. Clement's, Oxfordshire, woollen draper—J. Green, Churchman, Gloucestershire, dealer—T. Worrall, Wrexham, Denbighshire, grocer—J. Hunt, Bishop's Sutton, Hants, maltster—H. Jeffrey, New Sarum, Wilts, druggist.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED, *August 16.*
Fawell T. Old street, surgeon.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.
Fisher W. Union place, Lambeth, merchant.

BANKRUPTS.
Hanbury C. Shore-ditch, distiller. *Sols.* Wolton and Co. Girdlers Hall.

Hanbury R. Shore-ditch, distiller. *Sols.* Walton and Co. Girdlers Hall.

Johnson T. Tynemouth, miller. *Sols.* Bell and Co. Cheapside.

Shaw S. late of Madeira, merchant. *Sol.* Niblet, Size-lane.
Wolstenholme J. Salford, Lancaster, brewer
Sols. Hurd and Co. Temple.

CERTIFICATES, Sept. 6

J. Wrigglesworth, Wood street, Cheapside, silk manufacturer. **L. A. Liddard**, Langbourne chambers, Fenchurch street, merchant. **M. Tetley**, Leeds, woolstapler. **R. D. Hayward**, Plymouth Dock, grocer. **W. Wharton**, Manchester, iron founder. **F. D. Astley**, Dukinfield, Chester, dealer. **T. Parry**, Kingston, Hereford, painter and glazier. **J. Mears**, Stourbridge, Worcester, butcher. **W. Willey**, Leicester, draper. **E. Barber**, Yarmouth, Norfolk, perfumer. **W. Traer**, Exeter, wool factor. **T. Coleman**, Birmingham, carrier.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED, Aug. 19.

Cox G. M. Edgware road, St. Mary le bone, Middlesex, toymen.

Entwistle J. P. Iron-monger lane, London, commission agent.

Fosset M. Henry Cooper and Edward Howard, late of Southborough Mills, near Tonbridge, Kent, and Lower Thames street, London, gunpowder manufacturers.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

Cooper H. Portsea, Southampton, printseller.

BANKRUPTS.

Ashmead T. Bristol, haberdasher. *Sols.* Adlington and Co. Bedford-row

Beal G. King's Arms chambers, London, merchant. *Sol.* Hull, Staple inn, Holborn.

Best J. Birmingham, pocket book maker. *Sols.* Egerton and Co. Gray's inn square, London, and Spurrier and Ingleby, Birmingham.

Daman T. Teddington, Middlesex, farmer. *Sol.* J. G. Rose, Percy street, Bedford square.

Francis J. Hunsdon, Hertford, corn factor. *Sols.* Parther and Co. London street, Fenchurch street.

Russell D. Downham, Isle of Ely, Cambridge, victualler *Sols.* John and Co. Hatton garden, London.

Taylor J. Gosport, Southampton, pawnbroker. *Sols.* Hardy, Bucklersbury, London, and Hoskins, Gosport, Hants.

Thompson J. Atherton, Warwick, linen draper. *Sols.* Swain and Co. Frederick's place, Old Jewry, London, and Whateley and Son, Birmingham.

Weale W. Birmingham, brazier. *Sols.* Clarke and Co. Chancery lane, London, and Webb and Tyndall, Birmingham.

CERTIFICATES, Sept. 9.

S. Hassell, of B-tchton, Sandbach, Chester, miller. **J. Wilkinson**, the younger, Newcastle upon Tyne, ship owner. **T. Winship**, late of the Mount Greenwich, Gateshead, Durham, merchant. **J. Tushingham**, Chester, bookseller. **S. Neville and J. Sowden**, the younger, both of Leeds, York, corn and oil millers. **J. Marchant**, late of Maidstone, Kent, carpenter. **R. Griffiths**, of Pool, Montgomery, banker. **W. Savage**, of Corporation row, Clerkenwell, Middlesex, watch maker.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED, August 23.

Gomperz H. North End, Hampstead, merchant.

Nice T. Bishopsgate-street Without, linen draper.

BANKRUPTS.

Coulter J. late of Chatham, carpenter. *Sol.* Jones, Milman place, Bedford row.

Glasson R. Gaisbeck, Cumberland, dealer in butter and hams. *Sol.* Addison, Staple Inn.

Haynes S. M. late of Saint Mary Axe, London, dealer in wine. *Sol.* Griffith, Clement's lane, Lombard street.

Lewis E. Radnor, farmer. *Sol.* Meredith, Lincoln's Inn.

Mayer J. late of Camomile street, London, merchant. *Sols.* Avison and Co. Castle street, Holborn.

Nicholls T. and J. Marlow, Birmingham, leather sellers. *Sols.* Swaine and Co. Old Jewry.

Reeks W. the younger, Dorset, tanner. *Sol.* Allen, Clifford's Inn.

Ripley J. Lancaster, merchant. *Sols.* Alexander and Co. New Inn.

Spinck H. late of Bury street, Westminster, smith. *Sol.* Pinkerton, Clement's Inn.

Tory E. late of Christchurch, Southampton, grocer. *Sol.* Dean, Guildford street.

Withers J. Bristol, hat manufacturer. *Sol.* King, Sejeant's Inn.

CERTIFICATES, Sept. 13.

C. Hewitt, Norwich, boot maker. **J. Matthews**, Penzance, sail maker. **T. Roadknight**, sen. Aldergate-street, saddler. **R. Dudley**, Dudley, Worcester, thread manufacturer. **J. Vollans**, Lewis, carpenter. **R. Abbott**, Coventry, mercer. **C. Morris** and **T. Lambert**, Leeds, merchants. **W. W. Abbott**, Waterlane, Fleet-street, carpenter. **J. H. Stringer**, Canterbury, woollen draper. **J. Richards**, Whitchurch, Salop, banker. **W. Miller**, Rye, Sussex, draper. **F. Adie**, Armitage, Stafford, auctioneer. **J. Cortissoz**, Spital-square, Bishopsgate-street, merchant. **R. Bush**, Gloucester, shopkeeper.

BANKRUPTS, August 26.

Beets T. J. Honduras-street, Old-street, distiller. *Sol.* Martin, Vintner's Hall, Upper Thames-street.

Dauncey J. Baltonsbury, Somerset, cattle dealer. *Sols.* Dyne and Son, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

James R. Brecon, ironmonger. *Sol.* Pugb, Bernard-street, Russell-square.

Mallins J. Emmington, Oxford, dealer. *Sol.* Crafts, Foley-street.

Trebarne E. White Hall, Carmarthen, dealer. *Sol.* Price, Lincoln's Inn.

Tuckett W. and P. D. Bristol, grocers. *Sol.* Thompson, Gray's Inn.

CERTIFICATES, Sept. 16.

Bland B. F. Torkington, Cheshire, calico printer. **J. Sherwin**, Burslem, Staffordshire, iron founder. **E. Bourne**, Burslem, Staffordshire, manufacturer of earthenware. **R. Sanderson**, Achland upon the Wolds, Yorkshire, farmer.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED, August 30.

Clements J. Newport, Shropshire, shopkeeper.

BANKRUPTS.

Booth J. and **E. Caunce**, Chorley, Lancaster, importers of liquors. *Sols.* Alexander and Co. New Inn.

Cozens W. Kensington, Middlesex, linen draper. *Sol.* Jones, Millman-place.

Hurd R. Oxford, cordwainer. *Sol.* Pownall, Staple Inn.

Jackson W. and **W. Kelly**, Shepton Mallet, Somerset, grocers. *Sols.* Lamberts and Co. Gray's Inn.

Perkins J. late of Coventry, Doctor of Physic.

Sols. Troughton and Co. Coventry.

Renton Mary, Coventry-street, Middlesex, saddler. *Sols.* Trimble and Co. Macclesfield-street.

Shaw H. R. Liverpool, merchant. *Sols.* Avi-son and Co. Castle-street, Holborn.

Yeo R. Bristol, hat manufacturer. *Sol.* Heelis, Staple Inn.

CERTIFICATES, Sept. 20.

H. de Wint, Stone, Staffordshire, surgeon.

J. Benson, Hounds-ditch, clothes salesman.

S. Green, Wyth street, victualler. W. and J.

Holdsworth, Westhouse, Yorkshire, flax spinners. W. Steevens, Bristol, coal mer-

chant. D. Philip, Fenchurch-street, sta-

tioner. J. Warren, Suffolk-street, Haymarket, blacking manufacturer. J. Cant, Crown-

street, Finsbury-square, grocer. J. Green,

Hackney, builder. G. Britten, Bath, vic-

tualler. R. Cook, Bolton, Lancashire, inn-

keeper. W. Bratt, Darlaston, Staffordshire,

butcher. J. Elliott, Durham, yeoman. T.

Youens, Durham, ship owner. T. Wright,

Stourport, timber merchant.

BANKRUPTIES ENLARGED, Sept. 2.

Abrahams M. Minories, merchant.

Bourne J. London-road, cheesemonger.

Dimond J. Bath, perfumer.

Hannum E. Threadneedle-street, ship broker.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

Campbell G. Fenchurch street, merchant.

BANKRUPT.

Lansdell J. Bexhill, Sussex, farmer. *Sol.*

Ellis, Temple.

Parker W. Leeds, merchant. *Sols.* Atkin-

son and Co. Leeds.

CERTIFICATES, Sept. 23.

H. Ravenscroft, Serle-street, peruke maker.

G. Jackson, jun. Bishopsgate-street

Without, surgeon. M. Wood, late of Myton,

Kingston upon Hull, merchant. R. Webber,

Langport, iron founder.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED, Sept. 6.

Taylor S. Liverpool, merchant.

BANKRUPT.

Booth G. Bishop Wearmouth, Durham, ship

owner. *Sol.* Blakiston, Symond's Inn

Houghton H. late of Warton, Lancaster,

dealer and chapman. *Sol.* Blakelock,

Sergeant's Inn.

Pierce W. Bentham, Salop, Potter. *Sol.*

Bigg, Southampton-buildings.

Parkes B. late of Birmingham, wire worker.

Sol. Pope, Modiford-court.

CERTIFICATES, Sept. 27.

G. Papps, Bristol, hosier. W. Hill, Bir-

mingham, button maker. R. Evans, Duf-

field, Derby, maltster. J. Pearson, Wom-

well, York, miller. G. Banks, Plymouth

Dock, jeweller. R. Drew, Bradninch, Devon,

merchant. W. Fisher, Union-place, Lam-

beth, mariner.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED, Sept. 9.

Sykes J. Currier's-Hall-court, London Wall,

factor.

BANKRUPT.

Bloomfield J. Commercial-road, plumber.

Sol. Hutchison, Crown-court, Threadneedle-

street.

Hoyle T. Nottingham, hosier. *Sols.* Hurd

and Co. Temple.

Irwin T. Chatham, merchant. *Sol.* Spencer,

Mansfield-place.

Stead G. Aldermanbury, cheesemonger. *Sol.*

Hartley, New Bridge-street.

CERTIFICATES, Sept. 30.

R. Nunn, Preston, Lancashire, shoe maker.

A. Muir, Leeds, linen draper. C. S. Smith,

Clare-street, salesman.

BANKRUPT, Sept. 13.

Body W. Newhaven, grocer. *Sol.* Gwynne,

Lewes, Sussex.

Jordan W. Finch-lane, eating-house keeper.

Sol. Doughty, Temple.

Northall K. W. Wolverhampton, schoolmaster

Nash J. Gloucester, currier. *Sols.* Poole and

Co. Gray's Inn.

Reeks J. Dorset, tanner. *Sol.* Parr, Poole,

Dorsetshire.

Ranyard J. Stickney, Lincoln, farmer. *Sols.*

Lodington and Co. Temple.

CERTIFICATES, Oct. 4.

A. Stansbie, Birmingham, merchant. J.

Cross, Chesterton, Cambridge, boat builder.

J. Probert, Artillery-place, Westminster, car-

penter. E. Williams, Bristol, upholsterer.

A. Cuff, Barking, Essex, coal dealer. R.

Sheppard, Somerset, clothier.

BANKRUPTIES ENLARGED, Sept. 16.

Diggles G. Newman street, Oxford street,

money scrivener.

Humphreys S. Charlotte street, Portland place,

merchant.

Reeve T. and J. Leigh, Bucklersbury, ware-

housemen.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

Cook T. Wylam, Northumberland, baker.

BANKRUPT.

Bonsall R. Broker row, Redcross street, build-

er. *Sol.* Metcalf, Basinghall street.

Cooper G. sen. Old Ford, dealer. *Sol.* Clark,

Bishopsgate street.

Chester C. jun. Liverpool, auctioneer. *Sol.*

Meddowcroft, Gray's Inn.

Furnival S. Liverpool, grocer. *Sol.* Orme,

Liverpool.

Hemsman W. and T. Liverpool, merchants.

Sol. Chester, Staple Inn.

Holroyd S. York, innkeeper. *Sol.* Ellis,

Chancery lane.

Hughes R. Bleeding Hart yard, Hatton Gar-

den, stable keeper. *Sol.* Tucker, Bartlet's

buildings.

Sandilands Rev. R. Lower Grosvenor place,

Pimlico, money scrivener. *Sol.* Thompson,

Southampton buildings.

Thomas R. Plymouth Dock, Devon, wine and

spirit merchant. *Sol.* Price, Lincoln's Inn.

CERTIFICATES, Oct. 7.

J. Hurren, Cratfield, Suffolk, grocer. J. C.

Janson, Swithin's lane, Lombard street, mer-

chant. R. Broadbent, Markington with Wal-

lerthwaite, Yorkshire, corn miller. D. Har-

den, Maclesfield, Cheshire, silk and twist

manufacturer.

PRICES CURRENT, Sept. 20, 1816.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
American pot-ash, per cwt	2	12	0	0	0	0
Ditto pearl	3	0	0	3	7	0
Barilla	1	10	0	1	11	0
Brandy, Cognac, <i>bond</i> , gal.	0	9	6	0	9	8
Camphire, refined	..	lb.	0	4	6	0
Ditto unrefined.. cwt.	12	0	0	14	0	9
Cochineal, fine black, lb.	1	10	0	1	12	0
Ditto, East-India ..	0	4	0	0	5	0
Coffee, fine <i>bond</i>cwt.	5	3	0	5	10	0
Ditto ordinary	4	8	0	4	9	0
Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb.	0	1	11	0	2	2½
Ditto Jamaica ..	0	1	6	0	1	10
Ditto Smyrna ..	0	1	5	0	1	8
Ditto East-India ..	0	1	0	0	1	6
Currants, Zant ..cwt.	4	16	0	5	4	0
Elephant's Teeth ..	20	0	0	24	0	0
— Scrivelloes	0	0	0	0	0	0
Flax, Riga ..ton	65	0	0	70	0	0
Ditto Petersburgh ..	55	0	0	60	0	0
Galls, Turkey....cwt.	9	0	0	10	10	0
Geneva, Holl. <i>bond</i> , gal.	0	3	8	0	4	0
Ditto, English ..	0	13	6	0	0	0
Gum Arabic, Turkey, cwt.	18	0	0	20	0	0
Hemp, Riga,....ton	41	0	0	43	0	0
Ditto Petersburgh ..	39	0	0	41	0	0
Indigo, Caracas .. lb.	0	10	0	0	10	6
Ditto East-India ..	0	4	9	0	10	0
Iron British bars .. ton	18	10	0	0	0	0
Ditto Swedish c.c.n.d.	16	10	0	17	0	0
Ditto Swed. 2nd sort	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lead in pigs.....	fed	19	0	0	0	0
Ditto red	ton	21	0	0	0	0
Ditto white ..ton	33	0	0	0	0	0
Logwood ..ton	8	10	0	9	0	0
Madder, Dutch crop,cwt.	5	15	0	6	15	0
Mahogany ..ft.	0	1	8	0	2	0
Oil, Lucca..24 gal. jar	14	0	0	18	0	0
Ditto Florence, $\frac{1}{2}$ chest	2	5	0	2	10	0
Ditto whale ..	48	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto spermaceti ..ton	80	0	0	86	0	0
Pitch, Stockholm ..cwt.	0	13	0	0	0	0
Raisins, bloom....cwt.	4	16	0	5	0	0
Rice, Carolina <i>bond</i> ..	2	2	0	2	3	0
Rum, Jamaica <i>bond</i> gal.	0	4	3	0	4	4
Ditto Leeward Island	0	2	10	0	3	1
Saltpetre, East-India, cwt.	2	0	0	2	2	0
Silk, thrown, Italian, lb.	2	9	0	3	2	0
Silk, raw, .. Ditto ..	1	14	0	2	0	0
Tallow, Russia, white ..	2	17	6	2	18	0
Ditto ..yellow ..	3	1	0	3	3	0
Tar, Stockholm ..bar.	1	2	0	0	0	0
Tin in blocks.....cwt.	4	19	0	0	0	0
Tobacco, Maryland, lb.	0	0	5	0	0	7
Ditto Virginia ..	0	0	6	0	0	10
Wax, Guinea.....cwt.	8	10	0	0	0	0
Whale-fins (Greenl.) ton	85	0	0	90	0	0
Wine :						
Red Port, <i>bond</i> pipe ..	43	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Lisbon ..	38	0	0	40	0	0
Ditto Madeira ..	55	0	0	65	0	0
Ditto Mountain ..	28	0	0	33	0	0
Ditto Calcavella ..	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Sherry.....butt	28	0	0	45	0	0
Ditto Claret	15	0	0	45	0	0

Commercial Chronicle.

	Fire-Office Shares, &c. Sept. 20.	Canals.	£.	s.	£.	s.
Chesterfield ..Div. 6l.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coventry ..(Div. 44l.) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Croydon ..	3	6	7	3	—	—
Crinan ..	0	0	—	—	—	—
Ellesmere and Chester(D.4l.) ..	0	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Junction ..(Div. 6l.) ..	180	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Surry ..	49	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto (optional) Loan Div. 5l.	90	—	—	—	—	—
Huddersfield ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kennett and Avon ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leeds and Liverpool (Div 10l.)	240	—	—	—	—	—
Lancaster ..Div. 11.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oxford ..Div. 31l.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peakforest ..	63	—	61	10	—	—
Stratford ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thames and Medway ..	12	5	—	—	—	—
Docks.						
Commercial ..Div. 5l.	80	—	—	—	—	—
East India ..Div. 7l.	155	—	—	—	—	—
London ..Div. 3l.	69½	—	—	—	—	—
West India ..Div. 10l.	195	—	—	—	—	—
Insurance Companies.						
Albion ..500sh.. £50 pd.	40	—	42	—	—	—
County ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eagle ..50 5pd.	1	16	—	—	—	—
Globe ..Div. 6l.	122	—	—	—	—	—
Hope ..50 5pd.	2	15	3	—	—	—
Imperial ..500 50pd..	76	16	—	—	—	—
London Fire ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
London Ship ..	21	—	—	—	—	—
Royal Exchange ..Div. 10..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rock ..20..2pd.	2	15	3	11	—	—
Union Fire Life 100l. 20 pd.	22	—	27	—	—	—
Water Works.						
Grand Junction ..	40	—	—	—	—	—
London Bridge ..Div. 31.	10s 44	—	—	—	—	—
Manchester and Salford ..	20	—	—	—	—	—
Portsmouth and Farlington 50l	5	10	—	—	—	—
Ditto (New) 50 ..Div. 6.	33	6	—	—	—	—
South London ..	19	—	—	—	—	—
West Middlesex ..100 ..	34	—	36	—	—	—
Bridges.						
Southwark ..	57	—	—	—	—	—
Waterloo ..	17	15	—	—	—	—
Ditto Old Annuities 60 all pd.	60	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto New do 40 sh. all pd.	40	—	36	—	—	—
Vauxhall Bonds 100 pd ..	31	10	38	—	—	—
Literary Institutions.						
London, 75 gs.	52	10	—	—	—	—
Russel 25 gs.	16	16	—	—	—	—
Surry 30 gs.	10	—	—	—	—	—
Mines.						
British Copper Comp. 100 sh.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beerastone Lead and Silver..	7	10	10	5	—	—
Butspill ..10pd.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Hewas ..15 pd.	10	11	—	—	—	—
Roads.						
Commercial ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous.						
Auction Mart ..	20	—	—	—	—	—
Five per cent. City Bonds ..	105	—	—	—	—	—
Chelsea ..10 sh. Div. 12.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lon. Commer. Sale Rooms 100p	29	10	—	—	—	—
Lon. Flour Comp. ..14 pd..	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Loudon ..100l. sh.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gas Light and Coke Company	1	pm.	—	—	—	—

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

	8 o'clock	Morning	Noon.	11 o'clock	Night.	Height of Barome.	Dryness by Leslie's Hygrometer.
						Inches.	
Aug 21	55	58	52	29,80	25	Stormy	
22	54	60	53	30,06	47	Fair	
23	51	64	56	29,90	46	Fair	
24	56	60	56	,56	22	Showry	
25	59	57	52	,16	0	Rain	
26	55	62	53	,01	15	Stormy	
27	56	60	55	,30	27	Stormy	
28	56	69	57	,63	44	Fair	
29	57	68	56	,64	46	Showry	
30	57	65	60	,85	48	Cloudy	
31	59	69	56	,80	58	Fair	
1	55	69	55	30,00	63	Fair	
2	54	67	60	29,95	42	Fair	
3	60	74	66	,84	42	Fair	
4	60	71	60	30,02	78	Fair	
5	55	69	59	,12	51	Fair	
6	55	73	60	,08	67	Fair	
7	56	70	60	,10	41	Fair	
8	56	73	61	29,92	52	Fair	
9	59	67	56	30,02	46	Fair	
10	56	65	57	29,95	42	Fair	
11	56	64	56	30,01	21	Fair	
12	55	67	56	29,96	35	Fair	
13	54	64	55	,94	25	Cloudy	
14	54	61	60	,87	0	Rain	
15	60	65	62	30,01	21	Cloudy	
16	64	64	55	,01	24	Cloudy	
17	55	66	60	29,90	36	Fair	
18	56	60	58	,72	0	Rain	
19	58	65	56	,84	32	Fair	
20	55	64	57	30,00	30	Fair	

London Premiums of Insurance.

Aberdeen, Dundee, Perth, &c. 15s. 9d.
 Africa, 2gs.
 Amelia Island, 0gs. to 0gs.
 American States, 40s. to 50s.
 Belfast, Cork, Dublin, 15s. 9d. to 20s.
 Brazils, 2 gs.
 Hamburg, &c. 15s. 9d. to 20s.
 Cadiz, Lisbon, Oporto, 25s. to 30s.
 Canada, 50s. to 63s.
 Cape of Good Hope, 2¹gs.
 Constantinople, Smyrna, &c. 2¹gs.
 East-India (Co. ships) 3gs. to 3¹gs.
 — out and home, 7gs.
 France, 15s. to 20s.
 Gibraltar, 30s.
 Gottenburgh, 15s. to 20s.
 Greenland, out and home, gs.
 Holland, 12s. 6d. to 15s. 9d.
 Honduras, &c. 2¹gs. to 3gs.
 Jamaica, 2gs. to 50s.
 Leeward Islands, 25s. to 40s.
 Madeira, 25s. to 30s.
 Malta, Italian States, &c. 2gs.
 Malaga, 30s. to 2gs.
 Newfoundland, &c. 30s. to 2gs.
 Portsmouth, Falmouth, Plymouth, 10s. 6d.
 River Plate, 3gs.
 Southern Fishery, out and home, 10gs.
 Stockholm, Petersbb, Riga, &c. 30s. to 40s.

LONDON MARKETS.

PRICE OF BREAD.

The Peck Loaf to weigh 17lb. 6oz.	4s. 4d
The Half ditto ditto 8 11	2 2
The Quar. ditto ditto 4 5	1 1
The half ditto ditto 2 2 ¹	0 6 ¹

POTATOES.

Kidney.....	8 0 0	Ox Nobles ..	7 0 0
Champions ..	7 0 0	Apple	7 0 0

ONIONS, per Bushel, 2s 0d to 3s 6d

MEAT.

Smithfield, per stone of 8b. to sink the Offal.

Beef	mut.	veal.	pork	lam.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1817. 1 .. 4	8	4	4	5 0
8 .. 4	6	4	5 6	5 6
15 .. 4	6	4	8	5 0
22 .. 4	4	4	5	4 8

SUGAR.

Lumps ordinary or large 32 to 40 lbs...	116s
Fine or Canary, 24 to 30 lbs.	123s
Loaves, fine.....	130s
Powder, ordinary, 9 to 11 lbs.....	124s

COTTON TWIST.

Sept. 21. Mule 1st quality, No. 40	3s. 4d.
—	120 6s. 6d.
— 2d quality, No 40	2s. 9d.
Discount—15 to 22 per cent.	

COALS, delivered at 13s. per chald. advance.

Sunderland.	Newcastle.
Aug 27. .. 39s 6d to 38 9	36s 3d to 44 0
Sept. 3. .. 39s 6d	39 3
10. .. 36s —	42 3
17. .. 39s 6d	40 6
	35s 6d
	43 3

LEATHER.

Butts, 50 to 56lb. 23	Calf Skins 30 to
Dressing Hides .. 19 ¹ ₂	45lb. per doz. 23
Crop hides for cut. 19	Ditto 50 to 70.. —
Flat Ordinary .. —	Seals, Large.... —

SOAP; yellow, 104s.; mottled 94s.; card 108s.

CANDLES; per doz. 11s. 0d. ; moulds 12s. 6d.

Course of Exchange.

Bilboa	36 ¹ ₂	Palermo, per oz. 120d.
Amsterdam, us.	38-2	Leghorn 48 ² ₁
Ditto at sight	37-6	Genoa 46 ¹ ₂
Rotterdam	11-15	Venice, 27
Hamb. us. 2 ¹ ₂	35-3	Naples 41 ¹ ₂
Altona us. 2	35-3	Lisbon 58
Paris, 1 d. d.	24-40	Oporto 58
Ditto, 2 us.	24-60	Rio Janeiro 62
Madrid	36 ¹ ₂	Dublin 9 ¹ ₂
Cadiz,	36 ¹ ₂	Cork 9 ¹ ₂
		Agio Bank of Holland, 2 per cent.

HAY and STRAW.—AT SMITHFIELD.

Hay.	Straw.	Clover.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Aug 31 .. 6 0 0	2 2 0	8 8
Sep 7 .. 6 0 0	2 2 0	8 0
14 .. 6 0 0	2 2 0	7 10
21 .. 6 0 0	2 2 0	7 10

Daily Price of STOCKS, from 20th August to 20th Sept. 1817.

1817 Aug.	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Consols.	Navy	Long Au- turities.	Imperial	India	India Stock.	India Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	Excheq Bills.	Consols for Acc
22 281	80 ¹ ₂	70 ¹ ₂	80	98	105 ¹ ₂	20 ¹ ₂	78 ¹ ₂	231	123	123	36 ¹ ₂	80 ¹ ₂	
23 —	81 ¹ ₂	80 ¹ ₂	80	98	105 ¹ ₂	21	—	—	123	123	35 ¹ ₂	80 ¹ ₂	
25 282	80 ¹ ₂	80 ¹ ₂	80	98	106	21	—	—	—	—	34 ¹ ₂	80 ¹ ₂	
26 281	81 ¹ ₂	80 ¹ ₂	80	98	106	21	1-16	—	—	—	34 ¹ ₂	81 ¹ ₂	
27 —	81 ¹ ₂	80 ¹ ₂	80 ¹ ₂	98 ¹ ₂	105 ¹ ₂	21	—	—	123	123	35 ¹ ₂	81 ¹ ₂	
28 282	80 ¹ ₂	80 ¹ ₂	80 ¹ ₂	98 ¹ ₂	105 ¹ ₂	20	15-16	—	—	—	35 ¹ ₂	81 ¹ ₂	
29 282	81 ¹ ₂	80 ¹ ₂	80 ¹ ₂	98 ¹ ₂	105 ¹ ₂	20	15-16	—	—	—	34 ¹ ₂	81 ¹ ₂	
30 280	79 ¹ ₂	80 ¹ ₂	78 ¹ ₂	98 ¹ ₂	105 ¹ ₂	20	11-16	—	—	—	34 ¹ ₂	80 ¹ ₂	
Sept.													
1 —	80 ¹ ₂	79 ¹ ₂	80 ¹ ₂	98 ¹ ₂	105 ¹ ₂	20 ¹ ₂	—	231	123	123	36 ¹ ₂	80 ¹ ₂	
2 London Burnt	80 ¹ ₂	79 ¹ ₂	80 ¹ ₂	98 ¹ ₂	105 ¹ ₂	20 ¹ ₂	—	—	123	123	35 ¹ ₂	81 ¹ ₂	
3 280	79 ¹ ₂	80 ¹ ₂	79 ¹ ₂	98 ¹ ₂	105 ¹ ₂	20 ¹ ₂	—	230	105	—	29 ¹ ₂	80 ¹ ₂	
4 280	80 ¹ ₂	80 ¹ ₂	80 ¹ ₂	99	105 ¹ ₂	20 ¹ ₂	—	230	105	—	26 ¹ ₂	80 ¹ ₂	
5 —	80 ¹ ₂	80 ¹ ₂	80 ¹ ₂	99	106	20 ¹ ₂	15-16	—	83	88	26 ¹ ₂	80 ¹ ₂	
6 —	80 ¹ ₂	80 ¹ ₂	80 ¹ ₂	106	—	20 ¹ ₂	—	230	75	—	25 ¹ ₂	80 ¹ ₂	
8 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	—	24 ¹ ₂	80 ¹ ₂	
9 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	24 ¹ ₂	83	
10 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	—	24 ¹ ₂	79 ¹ ₂	
11 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	—	25 ¹ ₂	80 ¹ ₂	
12 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	73	—	25 ¹ ₂	80 ¹ ₂	
13 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80	—	24 ¹ ₂	80 ¹ ₂	
15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	89	—	21 ¹ ₂	80 ¹ ₂	
16 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95	—	26 ¹ ₂	80 ¹ ₂	
17 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	103	—	28 ¹ ₂	80 ¹ ₂	
18 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65	—	27 ¹ ₂	80 ¹ ₂	
19 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80	—	32 ¹ ₂	80 ¹ ₂	
20 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75	—	30 ¹ ₂	80 ¹ ₂	

IRISH FUNDS.

Prices of the FRENCH FUNDS From Aug. 21, to										Sept. 20
	5 per Cent. consols	Bank Actions.								
1817 Aug. 21	fr. c.	fr. c.								
21 68	30	1370								
23 68	60	1368								
27 68	60	1368								
29 68	50	1367 50								
31 68	45	1370								
Sept.										
2 68	70	1370								
4 68	70	1370								
6 68	65	1372								
9 68	65	1372 50								
11 68	65	1375								
13 68	65	1375								

AMERICAN FUNDS.

	IN LONDON.	AT PHILADELPHIA.
	August 25th—29th	July 23rd—29th.
Bank Shares	305	135
7 per cent.	—	109
Old 6 per cent.	—	par
New 6 per cent.	106 ¹ ₂	102 ¹ ₂
3 per cent.	71 ¹ ₂	65

By J. M. Richardson, 23, Cornhill.